FBIS-LAM-87-2077
Wednesday
22 April 1987
Vol VI No 077

Daily Report

LATIN AMERICA

SPECIAL CONSUMER NOTICE
PRINTED INSIDE COVER

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

I.	CHINA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
II.	EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
III.	SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
IV.	EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged
V.	NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include: Middle East & South Asia Review Inter-Arab Affairs Islamic Affairs Palestinian Affairs OPEC Affairs South Asian Regional Affairs Arab Africa Algeria Chad Egypt Libya Mauritania Morocco Sudan Tunisia Western Sahara Arabian Peninsula Bahrain Kuwait Oman PDRY Qatar Saudi Arabia United Arab Emirates Yemen Arab Republic Iraq Israel Jordan Lebanon Syria South Asia Afghanistan Bangladesh India Iran Maldives Nepal & Bhutan Pakistan Sri Lanka
VI.	LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged

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BOLIVIA, CHILE SEA-OUTLET TALKS OPEN 20 APR

PY210251 Paris AFP in Spanish 0003 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 20 Apr (AFP) -- Bolivia and Chile began informal talks tonight in search of a negotiated solution to Bolivia's century-old landlocked problem.

Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle and Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal came to Uruguay to establish an informal contact and conduct formal negotiations on Tuesday and Wednesday, 21 and 22 April, at the Carrasco Hotel.

Minister Bedregal, who arrived yesterday, met with Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias today. After this meeting, the Bolivian minister said that his country will at the outset propose a formula that does not include territorial compensations. [passage omitted]

Minister del Valle, who arrived in Montevideo this afternoon, said that his country will hold these talks with the same broadminded attitude and good intentions it has always demonstrated in previous negotiations with Bolivia. He noted that at this Montevideo meeting, Chile will limit itself to listening to the proposals Bolivia will make.

LATIN AMERICA MISSING PERSONS SITUATION SUMMED UP

PA150436 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0911 GMT 14 Apr 87

[By Walter Krohne]

[Text] Hamburg, 14 Apr (DPA) -- Despite a return to democracy in several countries, the human rights situation in Latin America over the last few years has not seen the improvement expected following the failure of military dictatorships. This is revealed in the thousands of missing persons cases, unresolved for political reasons, and the increase of the problem in the region.

In a new DPA investigation, it has been found that there are 35,715 cases of missing persons in 14 Latin American countries. This figure is an increase of 3,659 cases compared with a similar investigation conducted in 1983.

Costa Rica, Panama, and Venezuela do not report missing persons cases, according to DPA correspondents in those three countries.

In some countries with new democratic regimes, such as Argentina, the missing persons problem is still far from being resolved; there is a long list of 30,000 people whose current whereabouts are completely unknown. The figures from Argentina, which has the most cases reported, distort the overall statistics, because without this South American country, the number of cases would be 5,715.

Regarding the number of cases reported, Peru follows Argentina with 2,320 cases, reporting one of the largest increases in the last 3 years. In 1983, Peru reported only 160 missing persons cases.

In Peru, nearly all cases have been reported from the Ayacucho emergency zone, where the Maoist "Shining Path" guerrilla organization has carried out attacks.

A sharp increase in cases has also been reported in Colombia, which has seen an increase in its number from 97 cases in 1983 to 620 in 1986.

Ecuador, which 3 years ago did not report any cases, now has six cases, according to the Latin American Human Rights Association (ALDHU). Jorge Ortiz, DPA correspondent in Quito, basing himself on an ALDHU document, reported that the six cases were middle-class adult men of Ecuadoran nationality accused of having ties with the "Alfaro Lives" guerrilla group.

There are 694 foreigners among the missing, and in this regard Argentina is also in first place with 629 cases reported between 1975 and 1983. In the list of missing foreigners in Argentina there are Italians, Uruguayans, Germans, Paraguayans, Spaniards, Swedes, and French, according to Ignacio Domingo Mazzitelli, Buenos Aires DPA correspondent.

One of the most serious aspects of this problem is that 283 children have been reported missing: 268 in Argentina, 13 in Honduras, and 2 in Peru. These are the figures up to now, but according to some reports, there are also children missing in Guatemala and Uruguay.

A few children have reappeared. DPA correspondent in La Paz Ana Maria Campero, based on information provided by the Association of Relatives of Martyrs and the Missing (ASOFAMD), reported the case of a girl named Carla Graciela Rutilo, who disappeared with her mother in Bolivia in 1976 and was found in Argentina in 1985 thanks to a joint action carried out with the "grandmothers of the Plaza de Mayo" of Buenos Aires. The girl was in the hands of Eduardo Alfredo Ruffo, of the "Triple A" anticommunist organization, who was rearing her as his daughter.

People have been disappearing in Latin America since 1964. Although numerous organizations defending human rights have carried out intense campaigns to prevent this, the number of new cases have not decreased in certain countries.

Efforts to investigate old reports have been difficult and fruitless; determining the culprits has been even harder. According to the DPA investigation, so far there have only been 20 convictions of security officers and officials involved in disappearances or murders.

In general, politicians, peasants, and students are the sectors of the population most affected by this problem.

The following chart summarizes the general outlook by countries of the problem involving the missing in Latin America. The columns indicate the following: number of missing people registered in 1986, number of missing people in 1983, number of foreigners reported missing, missing period, and the affected groups (abbreviations: CAM: peasants, SIN: labor leaders, TRA: workers in general, pol: politicians, and EST: students):

Countries (1)	Number of Missing in 1986:	Number of Missing in 1983:	Number of Foreigners:	Missing Period:	Most Affected Groups:
Argentina:	30,000	30,000	629	1975-83	EST/POL
Bolivia:	156	500(3)	13(4)	1967-82	SIN/POL
Brazil:	125	71(5)	1	1964-74(6)	EST/POL/SIN
Colombia:	620	97	4	1982-86	CAM/SIN
Chile:	674	663	5(7)	1973-84	SIN/POL
Ecuador:	6	0	0	1984-86	POL
El Salvador:	407	-(8)	0	1985-86	CAM/EST/TRA
Guatemala:	587(9)	-(8)	0	1978-86	CAM/SIN/EST
Honduras:	164	-(8)	42	1980-86	TRA/CAM
Mexico:	536	510	0	1973-86	CAM/EST/POL
Nicaragua:	48(10)	25	0	1985-86	CAM/TRA
Paraguay:	45(11)	-(8)	-	1970-80	POL
Peru:	2,320(12)	160	0	1980-86	TRA/CAM/EST
Uruguay:	27(13)	30	-(14)	1973-83	POL
14 countries:	35,715	32,056(15)	694	1964-86	POL/CAM/EST

1. Costa Rica, Panama, and Venezuela do not report cases of missing people.

2. The column lists the missing people who were on the 1986 list. Nevertheless, many of these disappearances took place in previous years. See column four for each country.

3. The 500 cases reported in 1983 correspond to the reports made that year, but the list was finally reduced to 156 actual cases. Information on Bolivia was provided by the Association of Relatives of Martyrs and Missing People (Asociacion de Familiares de Martires y Desaparecidos -- ASOFAMD].

4. Cases reported during General Hugo Banzer's government (1971-1978)

5. The 125 current cases are the result of a review of the list of 71 cases that were reported in 1983. The increase does not mean that new cases were reported.

6. Isolated cases were reported up until 1978.

7. Current statistics carry no information on foreigners. Five cases were reported in 1983.

8. There is no clear information on 1983.

9. Information provided by the work group of the International Commission for Human Rights, which has its headquarters in Geneva, regarding Guatemala.

10. Information from the Permanent Human Rights Commission (CPDH). Other sources, such as the State Department in Washington, report 688 cases.

11. Information from Ammesty International.

12. Until June 1985 (end of President Fernando Belaunde's government) the number of reports was 2,200. From that date until December 1986 (President Alan Garcia's goverment), 200 missing people were reported, of which 80 cases have been solved.

13. Of the 30 cases reported in 1983, 3 have been solved. After 1983 no new cases were reported.

14. The number is not specified, but several foreign children have been listed as missing.

15. Due to the lack of clear information, this calculation does not include El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, or Paraguay.

Information: Argentina: Ignacio Domingo Mazzitelli, Bolivia: Ana Maria Campero, Brazil: Diana Renee and Luis Martins, Colombia: Carlos Alberto Rueda, Costa Rica: Danilo Arias, Chile: Carlos Dorat, Ecuador: Jorge Ortiz, El Salvador: Jorge A. Contreras, United States: Herbert Winkler and Agostino Della Porta, Honduras: Wilfredo Garcia Castro, Mexico: Juan Carlos Salazar and Zully Roman, Nicaragua: Jose Esteban Quezada, Panama: Danilo Arias, Peru: Ricardo Mueller, Switzerland (Geneva): Walter Meth, Uruguay: Luis Alberto Zenga, and Venezuela: Rigoberto Leon.

REPORTAGE ON FURTHER UNREST IN ARMED FORCES

19th Infantry Rebels

PY211523 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1506 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] San Miguel de Tucuman, 21 Apr (DYN) -- An abnormal situation could be sensed this morning in the 19th Infantry Regiment headquartered in this city. It was learned that the commander and deputy commander of the unit had allegedly addressed a radiogram over the military network dicslosing that they did not recognize the Army leadership in Buenos Aires.

It was also learned that the commander of the 5th Infantry Brigade, Colonel Cassina, and the deputy commander Lieutenant Colonel Palmieri, have allegedly requested to be retired.

Tucuman Federal Police sources disclosed that they were keeping a close watch on developments, apparently with instructions to safeguard, together with the provincial police, the area around the regiment headquarters. According to what was learned, the military men, who had allegedly rebelled, are inviting the presidents of the various political parties to explain to them the reason for their actions.

Caridi Not Recognized as COS

PY211525 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1514 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] San Miguel de Tucuman, 21 Apr (DYN) -- Military sources from the 19th Infantry Brigade reported that the main issue which has unleashed the virtual state of rebellion in this unit is the refusal to recognize General Jose Dante Caridi as Army Chief of Staff.

Major Denies Reports

PY211711 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1638 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] San Miguel de Tucuman, 21 Apr (DYN) -- Tucuman Governor Fernando Riera convened a provincial cabinet meeting for 1400 hours to analyze the "confusing versions" circulating over the alleged unrest in the 19th Infantry Regiment. Journalists who arrived at midday at the regiment premises were able to see that activities in the unit are completely normal. They were unable, however, to contact either the commander or the deputy commander, who -- it was said -- have requested they be retired because they did not recognize the authority of the new chief of staff of the Army, General Jose Dante Caridi.

"Nothing is happening here, these reports are all press inventions. Our duty here is to process draftees," said a major visibly annoyed. He was accompanied by a capotain. Neither one would give their name and added they were in no position to give information on the chief of the regiment.

Situation Termed 'Normal'

PY211750 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1713 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Tucuman, 21 Apr (TELAM) -- Major Robio Casares, of the 10th Regiment in Tucuman, has told TELAM that the situation at the military garrisons headquarterd in this province is entirely normal.

All garrisons are waiting for the installment of Colonel Fernando Marcelo Zarraga as new commander of the 5th Infantry Brigade. Col Zarraga is currently chief of the 20th Infantry Regiment headquartered in Jujuy.

It was also reported that Colonel Nestor Cassina, who was head of the 5th Brigade, this morning submitted a request for retirement. The request was accepted.

Meanwhile, the CGT [Workers General Command] convoked an emergency plenum, Governor Fernando Riera is holding a meeting with his cabinet, and the Chamber of Deputies is holding a session for the defense of democracy.

Governor Calls Out Guards

PY211823 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1723 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Tucuman, 21 Apr (TELAM) -- Fernando Riera, the governor of the province, said here that in view of the alarmist rumors, which have been denied by the military forces in Tucuman, he has decided to reinforce the guard at Government House. He has also decided to place guards at the buildings that house the media and has ordered that the city's streets be patrolled. The governor made these remarks at the conclusion of a cabinet meeting that ended at 1330 [1630 GMT]. [Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish at 1740 GMT on 21 April in a similar report adds: "Tucuman Province Governor Fernando Riera said that the situation in Tucuman is absolutely normal."]

Colonel Assumes Unit Command

PY211815 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1744 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] San Miguel de Tucuman, 21 Apr (DYN) -- Colonel Fernando Marcelo Zerraga, commander of the 20th Infantry Regiment headquartered in Jujuy, today assumed command of the 5th Infrantry Brigade headquartered in this city. The commander and deputy commander have retired. Zerraga will meet with the higher echelons of the 19th Infantry Regiment this afternoon.

The high-ranking officer seemed to have full control over the garrison after confusing episodes registered at dawn today and which ended with the replacement of the brigade's previous commander, Colonel Cassina, and deputy commander, Colonel Palmieri. The situation at the military units in Tucuman, at least in the surrounding areas, was normal.

New Commander Denies Unrest

PY220303 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0210 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] San Miguel de Tucuman, 21 Apr (TELAM) -- Colonel Fernando Zarraga, the new commander of the 5th Infantry Brigade, tonight said that the situation in his unit is absolutely normal and that the Army as an institution obeys as usual the national authorities, through the Army chief of staff.

Zarraga, who early this afternoon took command of this unit replacing Colonel Nestor Antonio Cassina, denied that the 19th Infantry Regiment, headed by Lieutenant Colonel Daniel de Leon, was in rebellion. Col Zarraga, who until yesterday was commander of the 20th Jujuy Regiment, said he talked with Salta Governor Roberto Romero, who explained that the situation in his province was absolutely normal in all military units.

Zarraga said that he took over that unit on orders from General Fausto Gonzalez. He added that his deputy commander has not yet been appointed.

Zarraga explained that this morning there was some uneasiness in the 19th Regiment but it was later resolved. He said: Information was disclosed on who was going to hold certain positions. Then someone else was appointed, and a question was asked in order to clarify doubts. The question was answered and there were no problems after that. He reiterated that the situation in Tucuman is normal, soldiers are on regular leave, personnel go home to eat, intruction is being conducted in the logical batallion, and target practice is taking place. Zarraga concluded by saying: Please go and take tranquillity to the population.

The news conference at the brigade command was attended by Raul Martinez Araoz, government secretary of the municipality and the radical legislators Alfredo Terraf, Carlos Muino and Orlando Suarez Brizuela.

5th Engineers on Army Situation

PY211640 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1630 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Salta, 20 Apr (DN) -- The 5th Company of Army Engineers headquartered in this city, today declared, through Major Alberto Duran, that it respects constitutional order, but added that "the Army's internal difficulties" persist.

Major Says Unit 'Rebelling'

PY211741 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1654 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Salta, 21 Apr (DYN) -- Today the provincial authorities ordered that public servants be let off work as of midday and that classes in the public schools be suspended when they learned that Army units had allegedly rebelled against their commanders. At the same time, the local radio urged the citizenry to meet at the main square in front of Government House, to voice their support for the constitutional order.

Events began when the commander of the 5th Engineers Company, Major Jorge Alberto Duran, summoned journalists at noon in front of the unit's headquarters and handed out a communique disclosing that the unit was rebelling against the Army leadership, but not against the constitutional order.

The communique issued by Duran, who refused to answer any questions, reads:

"It is hereby disclosed that the internal problems of the Army persist, however, we continue to abide by the national Constitution."

It could be seen that members of the unit were heavily armed and their faces were camoflaged. The guard posts have been reinforced. The commander of the Salta Army garrison, Colonel Ricardo Rodriguez Coronel, said that the situation in his garrison was normal since it was fulfilling orders received from the leadership of the III Army Corps, under whose command it falls. When asked if this did not contradict what Major Duran has stated, Rodriguez said that that military chief "responds to the 5th Infantry Brigade, headquartered in Tucuman." He ended by stating that he had information that the members of the Engineers Company may march towards Tucuman.

Situation 'Almost Normal'

PY212102 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2022 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Salta, 21 Apr (TELAM) -- The C-5 Mountain Engineering Company, which is part of the 5th Infntry Brigade headquartered in Tucuman is self-confined under the command of Major Jorge Duran, military sources of that military unit have confirmed. Salta Governor Roberto Romero went to the site to learn about the situation.

The confirmation of this virtual rebellion immediately prompted the spontaneous mobilization of a large number of people who gathered at the 9 de Julio Square, while other groups marched toward the unit's barracks, on Arenales Avenue, some 15 blocks from downtown Salta. They demanded that the military end its self-confinement.

At 1530, Salta Army barracks Commander Colonel Jose Enrique Rodriguez Corenol, who belongs to the III Army Corps headquartered in Cordoba, asked reporters not to blow things out of proportion because the situation in Salta is completely quiet. Col Rodriguez said that this does not seem to be the cause in the rest of the country.

Shortly before personally going to Mountain Engineering Company headquarters, Governor Roberto Romero, along with his cabinet, went to Government House and contacted Col Rodriguez, who gave him the initial reports. Col Rodriguez explained that Major Jorge Alberto Duran, the commander of the C-5 Mountain Engineering Company, is leading his small rebellion here. Duran belongs to the Tucuman command, and very few officers have joined him in the self-confinement, Col Rodriguez said.

I just contacted Duran and the situation is not serious although it is noteworthy that everyone respects everyone else's position and convictions, Col Rodriguez said. Col Rodriguez then asked all the mass media not to blow things out of proportion because the situation is almost normal.

Rebel Major Surrenders

PY212320 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Salta, 21 Apr (DYN) -- It was officially reported at 1940 [2200 GMT] that the situation created by the rebellious officer at noon today in the 5th Mountain Engineering Company, whose chief did not obey his commanders, was resolved this afternoon by his superior officers.

Major Jorge Duran, the chief of the rebellious unit, surrendered to Colonel Ricardo Rodriguez Coronel, chief of the Army Garrison in Salta.

Col Rodriguez called a news conference. He was brief but explicit when he said: "The issue has been resolved. The measures to be taken now are the exclusive responsibility of my superiors."

It has been learned that when Duran did not get enough support for his position, he put himself "at the disposal" [a las ordenes] of the chief of the Army Garrison in Salta.

It is not known if Duran was arrested.

Army Lists 'Normal' Garrisons

PY212301 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2237 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr (DYN) -- The second communique released tonight by the Army indicates that the situation in the main military units around the country is "absolutely normal." However, the crisis in the 5th Infantry Brigade in Tucuman and in the small engineering unit in Salta continues to prevail.

Communique No 2, released by the Army General Staff, gives details on the situation in the garrisons but it does not report on the situation in Tucuman or Salta.

The text of the communique says:

"The Army General Staff would like to inform the public that the situation at the units and garrisons listed below is absolutely normal:

"Campo de los Andes, San Luis, Santa Rosa, Las Lajas, Primeros Pinos, Covunco, Junin de los Andes, San Martin de los Andes, Bariloche, Iguazu, San Javier, Bernardo de Irigoyen, Rosario de Tala, Esquel, Rio Mayo, Sarmiento, Comodoro Rivadavia, Cordoba, La Rioja, Catamarca, Tartagal, Jujuy, Santa Fe, San Nicolas, Junin, La Plata, Magadalena, Goya, La Paz, Parana, Formosa, Resistencia, Curuu Cuatia, Monte Caseros, Apostoles, Santo Tome, Yaeyu, Paso de los Libres, Mar del Plata, and Bahia Blanca.

"These garrisons are an addition to the units mentioned in the previous communique."

In the first communique, released at midday, it was indicated that the situation in the 148th Armored Cavalry Exploration Detachment was normal but there was no report on the situation in the rebellious engineering company.

Alfonsin: 'Everything is Fine'

PY220012 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2345 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin tonight said that "everything is fine" when reporters asked him about the military situation. Alfonsin greeted the reporters with a smile and photographers who were waiting for him to come out of Government Palace. "Everything is fine, everything is very good" said Alfonsin just before 2030 as he was leaving the government palace to attend the funeral wake of the father of Colonel Yagt de Grazia, one of Alfonsin's guards.

Defense Minister on Situation

PY220132 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0058 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr (DYN) -- Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena said tonight that the situation in the Army is "absolutely normal," and that all Army units "are responding to their superiors, to Army Chief of Staff General Jose Caridi and, consequently, to the constitutional authorities led by the president of the nation."

In a brief statement to reporters gathered at his office, Jaunarena said that at the end of a day full of rumors about certain attitudes within the Army, it is necessary to bring "tranquillity to the people."

Jaunarena confirmed that today he worked on the reorganization of the military leadership to appoint the new staff led by General Caridi. In his brief remarks, Jaunarena alluded to "the extremely serious incidents that recently caused an upheaval in the Argentine Army" and noted that the abnormal situations observed today in some units stemmed from the process of setting up a new Army leadership. Jaunarena was accompanied by Defense Secretary Alfredo Mosso and by deputy Balbino Zubiri, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies Defense Committee.

Presidential Spokesman on Events

PY220137 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr (DYN) -- Presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez tonight reported that the situation in the Army "is absolutely normal," and that "there is no indiscipline," according to the report received by President Raul Alfonsin from the Defense Ministry and the Army General Staff.

Lopez admitted that there was discontent in military units in Salta and Tucuman, but asserted that the crisis has been overcome. He added that "the crisis only involved a major, and I believe that the coverage it was given was excessive because there were only two or three officers involved."

Lopez also denied that Supreme Court President Jose Severo Caballero today met with President Raul Alfonsin at Government Palace.

It was learned at Government Palace that Caballero, Justice Secretary Ideler Tonelli, Attorney General Juan Octavio Gauna, and the court members, one of whom was identified as Carlos Belluscio, spent the afternoon in the offices of the executive branch and met with Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli.

The presidential spokesman said that in view of the incidents of Holy Week, "our spirits are a bit disturbed. After having experienced such serious incidents, I think it is logical for us to be more inclined to believe reports about alleged abnormal situations, particularly involving the military sector, instead of believing that everything is returning to normal." He added: "It is logical for people to be confused, in view of what happened in the Army, in view of the situation we experienced, in view of the changes that will take place as a result of the president's decision to appoint the new Army chief of staff, in view of the appointments made by the Army chief of staff and those that will be made in the future."

Lopez said that the situation occurred "during a very special period" that the Army is going through, and he added that "some detachments still did not know who their commanders were because no one had been appointed yet. This situation resulted in a lack of information, which is logical in a pyramid-type structure like the one on which the Army is based, as is any armed forces institution."

Although he did not expand on this, Lopez said that "in these institutions, information is provided through the chain of command from top to bottom. These are the normal channels, but some of the channels had been cut."

Lopez added that to this we must add "the concern of some and also the bad intentions of others who do not seem to have recovered their responsibility, not even after the events we Argentines have experienced. And I think that most Argentines have an idea of what can happen if prudence does not prevail."

He added that the situation is "absolutely normal, considering the information given by Defense Minister (Horacio Jaunarena) and Army Chief of Staff (Jose Dante Caridi) to the president before leaving for his Olivos residence. The situation is absolutely normal, there are no episodes of indiscipline in any of the Army units at this moment," he stated.

Asked about events in Salta and Tucuman, Lopez answered that he does not know the details, and limited himself to saying: "What difference does it make if one officer does not like the new chief of staff, or if one officer says, contrary to what the president had said, that there is a pact, or that something had been signed? What does it matter?

Lopez concluded by saying: "Everything would be indiscipline, and insubordination, if we citizens violate the law, if we disregard the procedures established by the state of law."

ALFONSIN ON DISCUSSIONS WITH REBEL LEADER RICO

PY211710 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1619 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin met at noon today in his Government House office with the defense minister, the chief of the Joint Staff and the chiefs of staff of the three services, whom he addressed.

Following is the text of Alfonsin's message:

Messrs commanders: I have called you because I want to talk with you. I want to make perfectly clear, in view of capricious rumors that are circulating, what transpired during my talk with the rebel commander. In the first place, I want to tell you that I consider it indispensable that what transpires here be made known to the civilians associated with the Armed Forces, and I will also try to let the country know. Of course, we made it clear that we were not negotiating and consequently no document was signed nor were any commitments made.

After the former lieutenant colonel stated his position, reiterating that this was not a problem of confronting the nation's institutions. I, for my part, and in accordance with what we have always maintained, expressed my annoyance and told him about the overall harm this situation has caused. Harm because it was precisely during these days that we were outlining the possibility of achieving what I have discussed many times since the election campaign, in other words, assigning responsibility through the principal of due obedience [referring to human rights trials] and that it would be an enormous problem if it were believed that what we were achieving through the appropriate decision, which will be handed down by the nation's attorney general, would appear to be a type of pressure. I was not willing to tolerate this.

Second, I regret that General Rios Erenu, who at the beginning of the crisis told me that he would ask to be retired once the crisis was over, would not change his mind.

Therefore, I informed you that I had decided to name the defense minister as interim Army chief of staff. You must understand that it would have been crazy to discuss, not to say to accept, anyone for the post of Army chief of staff.

Third, and without being asked, I must say that I spoke about the future of former Lieutenant Colonel Rico. I maintained that it was a mutiny; however, it was not in my hands. Nonetheless, I am inclined to believe that it was not a true attack against our institutions. Finally, and considering the concern this has created, regarding the future of the soldiers under his command, I clearly said that the military regulations will be followed, and that evidently they will be brought before a war council.

This is all. I am not sure whether I am forgetting something or not.

-- Brigadier Panzardi: Sir, that is absolutely everything that you said, sir. It is absolutely the same thing I heard on that occasion.

-- Alfonsin: Then gentlemen I want this message to be reported to the personnel of each force, and any future action based on this truth. Whoever doubts this will doubt the president's words. Thank you very much.

FEDERAL COURT SUSPENDS NAVAL OFFICERS' HEARINGS

PY212228 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1652 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr (DYN) -- The Federal Appellate Court today ordered the suspension of scheduled public hearings in the case regarding human rights violations at the Navy Mechanical School.

This decision was made this morning in a 4-line resolution that states: "As per request, the scheduled hearings are hereby suspended making a written record of this suspension and sending the case folder to the Supreme Court of Justice."

It has been reported that the suspension affects the public hearings scheduled for next Thursday, 23 April, the initial collection of evidence.

This decision was adopted by the Appellate Court because the Supreme Court has requested the case folder to solve a number of appeals filed by the lawyers of the Navy officers.

Speculation has circulated in court circles that the suspension might be linked to the institutional problems within the executive branch.

CARIDI, JAUNARENA PREPARING LIST OF ARMY LEADERS

PY220027 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0015 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr (DYN) -- Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena is now meeting with new Army Chief of Staff General Dante Caridi to draw up a list of new members of the Argentine Army leadership. This information was provided by Presidential Spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez, who said that if the evaluation concludes tonight the list of new leaders might be released by the Covernment Palace or the Defense Ministry.

NEW APPOINTMENT MEANS FOUR MORE GENERALS RETIRED

PY211919 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1834 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr (DYN) -- The appointment of General Fausto Gonzalez as Army deputy chief of staff means the automatic retirement of four more generals ahead of him in the chain of command. The following generals held these posts until today: Enrique Benjamin Banifacio, commander of the V Corps; Arturo Alais, commander of the II Corps, Mario Antonio Martino, Logistics deputy director, and Miguel Wenceslao Abatte, Army programming director.

Consequently, this means that so far 14 generals had passed to retirement since the military crisis began last week.

CAPUTO POSTPONES U.S. TRIP; WILL MEET DIPLOMATS

PY211533 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1450 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr (DYN) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo has postponed the trip he was to make to New York today and that was to continue to Rome.

The Foreign Ministry has disclosed that as of today and during the next few days Minister Caputo will receive all the foreign ambassadors accredited to Argentina to talk about the events that took place during the Easter weekend.

Caputo will allegedly begin his trip this weekend but will modify his schedule by visiting Rome first and then New York. In Rome the foreign minister will attend a meeting of the Italian-Argentine joint commission and will discuss aspects related to President Raul Alfonsin's visit to that country in mid-1987. Following these activities in Rome, Caputo will travel to New York to meet with members of the Argentine permanent mission to the United Nations.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR EXTENDS MESSAGE TO CAPUTO

PY212121 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1636 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr (TELAM) -- Soviet Ambassador to Argentina Oleg Kvasov has met with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and handed him a message of solidarity from his people and government with the Argentine cause of defense of democracy and the constitutional order. The message states that the Soviet Union supports the efforts made by President Raul Alfonsin to solve the current situation. The Soviet Union is convinced that the administration will be successful and will serve to benefit the Argentine people and the interests to consolidate the democratic processes in Latin America.

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED -- Buenos Aires, 4 Apr (TELAM) -- The Jujuy Federal Police Station arrested four individuals who were part of an international drug trafficking ring, and seized 2.7 kg of cocaine. The persons arrested were identified as: 29-year-old Argentine citizen Fernando Dominguez, 26-year-old Bolivian citizen Faustino Lapo, 28-year-old Bolivian citizen Belinda Guerra and her 35-year-old sister Margarita. The cocaine, which was smuggled into Argentina from Bolivia, was destined for Tucuman. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1239 GMT 4 Apr 87 PY]

MINEWORKERS BEGIN INDEFINITE STRIKE 20 APRIL

PY202147 Paris AFP in Spanish 1414 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] La Paz, 20 Apr (AFP) -- Mining Union leaders have reported that about 12,000 mineworkers, 9,000 working for state companies, and 3,000 working for private ones, today began a general and indefinite strike in demand of a salary increase.

This protest is being staged following the failure of 15 days of negotiation between the government and the Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB]. The negotiations failed despite the mediation of the Catholic Church. The church mediation nonetheless managed to end a 14-day hunger strike in which 12,000 people participated.

The mineworkers are also requesting that COMIBOL (Mining Corporation of Bolivia) stop dismissing workers. COMIBOL has reduced personnel from 26,000 workers to 9,000, and the current administration is planning to dismiss 3,500 more workers.

Teddy Cuentas, administrative undersecretary of the Mining Ministry, said the strikes and stoppages will not affect the state mining sector's reorganization plans. In turn, Noel Vazquez, government-appointed director of the COMIBOL Labor Department, said the mineworkers' basic salary is $60 a month, the highest salary paid to any state company worker.

Meanwhile, the COB has decided to stage a national stoppage on 22 April to protest the current basic monthly salary of $25, which, according to the union leaders, is not enough to cover the basic needs of a family. Interior Ministry officials did not rule out the possibility of the government declaring a state of siege, in order to suspend for 90 days all constitutional guarantees in case the situation worsens. Within this context, Msgr Julio Terrazas, president of the Bolivian Episcopal Conference, exhorted the Executive Branch to comply with the workers' demands within the possibilities of the country.

COB ANNOUNCES GENERAL STRIKE FOR 22 APRIL

PY180333 AFP in Spanish 1926 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] La Paz, 16 (AFP) -- The Bolivian Labor Confederation (COB) has held a national meeting and decided to hold a 24-hour strike on 22 April. The strike will express repudiation of the monetarist policy of Victor Paz Estenssoro's administration, according to COB leaders.

Cristobal Aranibar, spokesman for the meeting, explained that the strike on 22 April could turn into a general and indefinite strike if the democratic government maintains its refusal to heed the salary demands of the workers. Aranibar recalled that the miners of state-owned and private mines will go on an indefinite strike on 20 April for the same reasons.

Meanwhile, Interior Minister Juan Carlos Duran said the COB's economic demands are out of reach because Congress has already approved the nation's budget, and these restrictions cannot be overstepped.

It is worth recalling that on 14 April the COB held a national demonstration demanding a better standard of living. At that time, labor leader Juan Lechin Oquendo asked for the constitutional removal of President Paz Estenssoro on the grounds that the latter's proimperialist policy is destroying the country.

BEDREGAL VIEWS SEA OUTLET, RECEIVES ANTIDRUG FUNDS

PY102043 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Relay from Government House by Reporter Cristina Corrales]

[Text] Bolivia will not offer part of its territory in exchange for a corridor to the sea, Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez recently said in Government House. He said he still has to study Chilean Foreign Minister del Valle's statement because he has only received his information through the press so far. Bedregal said, however, that Bolivia will not accept any kind of territorial exchange. Following is minister Bedregal's statement as he left Government House after having met with the president, Bedregal has just returned from Vienna.

[Begin recording] [Bedregal] First of all I do not know the official text of Del Valle's statement. I was informed through the press like the rest of you. I have asked the Bolivian consul in Santiago to obtain from the Chilean Foreign Ministry a written copy of Del Valle's statement because sometimes the news is misinterpreted or wrongly published.

We will start a specific negotiation process next 21 April during which we will state what we believe Bolivia must obtain from Chile through negotiations. The interests of the two countries must be safeguarded when we negotiate our landlocked situation. A continuous piece of territory, a useful territory, and a useful port are fundamental.

We will not discuss or accept, however -- and now I am making a hasty reply to Del Valle's statement -- any sort of territorial exchange. We cannot give a territorial compensation since it would further amputate our country which has been victim of a usurpation. This idea is totally out of the question. You can be sure that if Del Valle's idea is to propose a territorial exchange for what Chile may give up in the negotiation, he is absolutely wrong.

[Reporter] What could we offer in exchange? What Bolivian products can be offered? What solution do we have?

[Bedregal] I believe we have various alternatives. We have alternatives in the fields of economy, regional integration, intensive development programs, and exploitation of natural resources. These alternatives are worthy considering once we start our negotiation process. [end recording]

These were the words of Foreign Minister Bedregal. He made an important statement. Bolivia will offer other alternatives but not a territorial exchange. This was his reaction to publications received a few hours ago.

In conclusion, the foreign minister reported that during his visit to Vienna, he conducted positive negotiations with several countries and obtained $225 million for the Bolivian 3-year antidrug trafficking plan. He said he is satisfied with these results and he will continue negotiating until he obtains the $300 million needed for this 3-year plan.

MINISTRY OFFICIALS, POLICE 'INVOLVED' IN DRUGS

PY152145 Paris AFP in Spanish 1443 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] La Paz, 14 Apr (AFP) -- Deputy Freddy Vargas today stated in Cochabamba, central Bolivia, that at least 10 police chiefs and high-ranking Interior Ministry officials are involved in the protection of drug trafficking activities. He said they should be properly punished.

Freddy Vargas, who is a member of the congressional constitution, justice and police commissions, and a special drug trafficking investigation commission, said that during the administration of former Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy, pressures were exerted on drug traffickers to have them deny the existence of ties between authorities and criminals. Vargas added that the congressional commission possesses documents and evidence concerning accusations of official protection to drug trafficking activities in Bolivia. Vargas, a deputy of the ruling Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR), emphasized that not only the Interior Ministry Intelligence Chief Edwin Good, but other Interior Ministry officials and police officers are involved in all these irregularities.

GOVERNMENT EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR ALFONSIN

PY172206 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2105 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] La Paz, 17 Apr (EFE) -- The Bolivian Government sent two telegrams extending its support and that of the Bolivian people to Argentina's constitutional President Raul Alfonsin and Argentine democracy.

Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro conveyed to his Argentine counterpart his wishes that Alfonsin's political acumen and the Argentine people's commitment to democracy will help overcome the difficulties they are experiencing.

Meanwhile, Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal sent a second telegram to his Argentine counterpart Dante Caputo expressing Bolivia's support for Argentina's democracy and constitutional government.

BRIEFS

COCAINE SEIZED -- Col Freddy Reyes Dalence, director of the National Directorate for Dangerous Drug Control, has reported that the Mobile Units for Rural Areas have arrested 7 people and seized 17 kg of cocaine base in La Merced area, south of Yungas region. [Summary] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 2 Apr 87 p 13 PY]

NEW ANTITERRORIST GROUP -- French and Bolivian experts will give a 2 month course on antiterrorist actions. The course, which will be attended by all members of the Special Security Group, will result in the formation of a Multipurpose Intervention Brigade [Brigada de Intervencion Polivalente] [Summary] [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 7 Apr 87 p 5 PY]

NAZARE VOWS NUCLEAR CYCLE CONTROL BY 1992

PY142204 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Apr 87 p 2

[By Assis Moreira]

[Text] Geneva -- Physicist Rex Nazare, president of the national Commission for Nuclear Energy (CNEN) said during a UN conference on the peaceful use of nuclear energy yesterday in Geneva that Brazil will master the full cycle of nuclear technology before 1992, "despite the lack of cooperation from the industrialized nations."

The mastery of the fuel cycle -- that is to say, of all the technical processes of uranium, from mining to enrichment -- could theoretically give the country the capability of producing "nuclear devices," or, to be precise, the atomic bomb. Nevertheless, Nazare said that "this will not necessarily happen in Brazil, because the degree of uranium enrichment we propose would not be sufficient for that purpose."

Nazare emphasized that "the Brazilian nuclear program is peaceful. Brazil will not produce nuclear devices because it supports the policy of disarmament. We did not sign the Nonproliferation Treaty, as the developed nations demanded, because it is discriminatory and unfair. We demonstrated our peaceful intentions by signing the Treaty of Tlaltelolco which advocates the denuclearization of Latin America. In addition, President Sarney proposed at the United Nations denuclearization of the South Atlantic."

Nazare said that to gain control of the nuclear technology Brazil will need to design and build, within the next 5 years, a 5-megavolt research nuclear reactor relying exclusively on domestic technology. It should also have the capacity to produce all the radioisotopes the country needs. These radioisotopes, he assured, will be used for peaceful purposes in medicine, health, agriculture, industry, etc.

The UN Conference for the International Cooperation and Promotion of the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy, which opened in Geneva on 23 March and is scheduled to close tomorrow, has demonstrated to the Brazilian delegate that "as long as we depend on international cooperation, the powerful will stay powerful, and the weak will stay weak." That is why Brazil cannot do without an autonomous nuclear program to master the entire nuclear cycle.

He added that "the Brazilian nuclear program has two branches: one depends on bilateral agreements (with the United States, the FRG, etc), and the parallel program which is autonomous. The bilateral agreements grant only partial access to some technologies thereby keeping the country dependent on those technologies. Therefore, we choose to continue the autonomous program with the decisive participation of private enterprise."

Nazare stressed that Brazil could very well use nuclear energy, for example, "to boost agricultural production. As it happens," he said, "the developed countries that control nuclear technology have clearly shown at this conference they are not interested in giving developing countries access to such technology, even if it will help our social and economic development."

Nazare stressed that today it is impossible for developing nations to buy enriched uranium, if only for research reactors like the one CNEN has in Brazil, because the industrialized nations claim it is necessary to prevent nuclear proliferation. Rex Nazare countered by saying that "the developing nations do not produce nuclear bombs, but the countries that control the technology do."

PAPER DISCUSSES PLANS FOR NUCLEAR SUBMARINE

PY151833 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Apr 87 p 9

[By Roberto Godoy]

[Text] The first practical result of the acquisition of the full uranium fuel cycle by Brazil will be an atomic attack submarine, which the Navy is developing and which should become operational by the year 2000. Rex Nazareth, president of the National Nuclear Energy Commission, (CNEN), announced last week that the acquisition of the uranium fuel cycle will be accomplished during the period 1990-92.

President Jose Sarney knows about the nuclear submarine project and gave the green light for the execution of those stages of the project that will have to be completed during his term of office; namely, the construction of the components factory in Ipero, in the Sorocaba (Sao Paulo State), and the partial reform of the arsenal in Illha das Cobras, Rio de Janeiro State.

The Navy does not think that the development of this program "in any way" conflicts with Itamaraty's proposal to declare the South Atlantic a demilitarized zone. According to a statement to O ESTADO by an admiral working for the Material General Directorate, "a nuclear-powered ship is not the same thing as a naval nuclear weapon launching platform; regarding weapons, our submarine will be conventional." He added that the technical specifications, which "have just been drafted," indicate that it will be a light ship, displacing about 4,000 tons, having a speed of about 30 to 40 knots, and producing low noise.

So far, resources for this project have come from the Navy Ministry budget, which allocates 15.4 billion cruzados to the project for the 1987 fiscal year. This might be the reason why the admiral believes the Uranium Project is moving in "somewhat slow motion." The Uranium Project is intended to overcome the main technological barrier: being able to enrich uranium that in its natural state is "poor" in the U-235 isotope (which enriched to 3 percent is usuable for the generation of electrical energy; to 70 percent, for driving power; to 93 percent, for military devices; and to 100 percent, for scientific research. The Navy's objective is to devise a method of enriching uranium to a minimum of 70 percent).

This investigation, which is part of a program that parallels the program under the Brazil-FRG nuclear agreement, is directed at enriching uranium by the method of uranium hexafluorate centrifugation, a method proved successful by UNESCO, a European consortium that includes the Netherlands, the FRG, and Great Britain. This method entails many difficulties; one of them is that posed by movable components of the centrifuge units, which turn at the fantastic speed of 40,000 revolutions per minute, or 2.4 million per hour.

The latest technical achievements in this field are centrifuges whose axle-shafts rest on magnetic bearings. Because they are practically floating, when they rotate, friction is nearly eliminated. The Navy intends to set up a line of up to 3,000 minicentrifuges, probably at Ipero. However, the official decision at this time is to assemble in Ipero the submarine's compact reactor components. This is another challenge the technicians must overcome.

The engineering of compact equipment is known, but extremely complex. "Once the fuel barrier is overcome, it will be easier to build a light-water (common-water) reactor," the admiral believes. He bases his assumption on the work being done for the Navy at the Nuclear and Energy Research Institute (IPEN) at the university, inside a building complex known as "the swan's nest." Important accomplishments have been made there, ranging from the study of the morphology of uranium bars, the prototype of the reactor (or part of it), to the production of uranium hexafluorate.

From an operational standpoint, the Brazilian nuclear submarine will be an ocean-going "killer," based on a relatively new class of ships -- the Alfas -- introduced by the Soviet Union in the 1970's, and improved by the French Rubis in 1984. Both are submersible ships, displacing 2,000-3,000 tons, very fast (the Alfas have a top speed of 74 KPH, and the Rubis 55 KPH), and both have high conventional fire power. The Brazilian model will have eight tubes for firing 533-mm electronically guided, heavy torpedoes. From underwater, this model will be able to launch antiship missiles of the Exocet (French) or Barracuda (Brazilian) type, with 250-kg warheads. The crew will be comprised of no more than 60. Its advantages will be the small size, ample space for electronic systems of combat and vigilance, and the capacity to operate away from logistical bases for an indefinite period, "depending exclusively on fisiological and psychological factors."

The Navy is currently learning to build conventional submarines. Two IKL-1400 model submarines have been contracted for in the FRG. They will be built in a Kiel shipyard, on the Baltic Sea. The technology will be transferred through a project bureau set up there. The Ingenieurkontor Lubeck will later supervise the construction of the second IKL-1400 submarine at the Ilha das Cobras arsenal. Simultaneously, if possible, or at a later stage, the NAC 1 should be built -- the first fully national model to be built without foreign dependency.

The nuclear submarine project should come next. "This is the general idea of the timetable, but all this is connected in such a way that it won't be surprising if things suddenly start to move faster," the admiral said.

"Both the IKL and the NAC will incorporate all the technical advantages of the nuclear configurations -- but they won't be nuclear-powered," explained the admiral, who then mentioned their ability to stay under water "for more than 50 days" and their highly sophisticated artificial intelligence systems.

Although the Navy's involvement has shown success, the parallel nuclear program is also making progress at Air Force and the Army research centers. The objectives are secret, but their application are subject to the government's political decision and will be made once the country has achieved total capability in this sector. At the Sao Jose dos Campos Airspace Technical Center (CTA), outside the boundaries of the "campus," functions the most secret unit of the CTA: The Advanced Studies Institute (IEAV), which sits by the Tamoio Highway leading to the Northern coastal region, secluded from prying eyes.

Only special visitors and staffers have access to the IEAV after a rigorous security check. Inside the main building, located underground, protected by a thick concrete slab, steel doors with electronically programmed locks, and armed guards, can be found the Cyber 170/750, the largest computer in Latin America with the capability of handling 10 million instruction per second. Refrigerated by freon gas, the Cyber seems to be "boiling." All the data available on nuclear subjects are stored here. [paragraph continues]

The IEAV is involved in a project to enrich uranium by a method of isotopic separation based on laser ray stimulation -- a principle considered purely theoretical, but which has had a measure of practical success, and remains zealously locked inside the CTA.

One group might be willing to invest in the ultracentrifugation method which has already been explored by the Navy. Another group, known as "the battery people," is preparing a faster solution: Building a classical atomic battery or radioisotopic generator, which is poor power source, but an excellent source of plutonium, the raw material for the bomb. Physicist Rogerio Cerqueira Leite points our that "the fundamental difference between the two methods is that the one is refined but its purpose is vague, and the other is gross but its purpose is clear. We pick the battery if we want to manufacture a nuclear weapon."

The Air Force is also investigating a fast breeder reactor operating with thorium, a radioactive element found in monazite sand, for example, which is more abundant in Brazil than anywhere else in the world.

For the Army, the military applications of the atom are more restricted. The Army Technological Center (CETEX), located in Rio de Janeiro, participates in the general development program, but there is little information available. A specialist who has been working for CETEX until recently explained that "there is considerable intercommunication among the three services in this field. So the Army knows very well what to do whenever the technology is completely harnessed, and if it needs to resort to that technology in the future."

There was a time when heavy artillery shells with atomic warheads were considered. Theat idea was set aside, and the Army is now thinking of tactical ballistic missiles, with an initial range of about 150 km, capable of carrying conventional -- or nuclear -- warheads weighing more than 1 ton. A similar study to increase the strategic range of those missiles to 1,500 km is also part of the FAB [Brazilian Air Force] long-term plans.

At least two firms are now developing the first generation of those missiles. One of them is AVIBRAS Airspace, which has designed its formidable SS-300, with a range of 300 kilometers; the other is Orbita, a subsidiary of ENGESA [Specialized Engineers, Inc] which by year's end will unveil a prototype of its MB/EE-150 missile, with a range of 150 km.

If the parallel program is clearly directed at the national defense and security then won't it turn into a clandestine operation? The two officers questioned by O ESTADO are fully convinced that it will not. In their view, the decision as to the applicaton in the next decade of knowhow which is being acquired now, will be political -- made by the government and Congress. They also contend that "the country has the sovereign right to acquire advanced technology and to employ it in the way it deems best." The two professionals agree on another point: In 95 or even 98 percent of the cases, the research methods and the application of the technology are exactly the same both for civilian and military purposes. "It is impossible to make rules in that regard," notes one of them, arguing that "If it were not so, international control and the existing safeguards to guarantee the peaceful uses of atomic energy would be unnecessary."

DEL VALLE ON UPCOMING MEETING WITH BOLIVIA

PY180143 Paris AFP in Spanish 2327 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Santiago, 16 Apr (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has stated in Santiago that Bolivia's desire to obtain an outlet to the sea through the northern part of Chile, the compensation that Bolivia is prepared to offer, and the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries are the main subjects the foreign ministers of the two countries will discuss in Montevideo.

However, the foreign minister made it clear that Chile's answer to the proposal that Bolivia will submit in Montevideo will not be announced in the Uruguayan capital. He added that any agreement must be studied in Santiago, and President Augusto Pinochet must approve it.

Del Valle will travel to Uruguay on 20 April and will begin meeting with his Bolivian counterpart, Guillermo Bedregal, the next day. The meetings will last 3 days.

The top Chilean diplomat said that Chile's position at the meetings in Montevideo will be marked by a broadness of mind and the goodwill demonstrated at earlier negotiations with Bolivia.

Del Valle held a news conference and said that once Bolivia makes its offer, the Chilean Government will state its position or propose options different from those discussed in Montevideo.

He added that the reestablishment of diplomatic relations that Bolivia severed in March 1978 is also part of the agenda of this meeting of foreign ministers which will be the first of a possible series of talks.

Departs for Montevideo

PY202219 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Chilean Foreign Minsiter Jaime del Valle has left for Montevideo where he will meet with his Bolivian counterpart Guillermo Bedregal. The meeting will begin tomorrow and will end on 23 April. [passage omitted]

In Montevideo, the Chilean delegation headed by Minister del Valle, will be officially notified of the Bolivian proposals on any major issues, including this country's landlocked situation.

In line with its traditional policies, Chile will attend this meeting with an open attitude and with the same goodwill it has shown on previous negotiations.

PERUVIAN POLICE SEIZE ARSENAL DESTINED FOR MIR

PY181348 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] The Peruvian civil police have seized a large clandestine shipment of weapons for Chile's MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left]. The arsenal, the largest ever to be delivered to the Chilean Marxists, was discovered in a private house in the Peruvian resort of (Choscay), 30 km north of the Chilean border.

In the house the Peruvian police arrested Chilean (Rafael Munoz Paves) and an unspecified number of Peruvian Marxists. The detainees are being held at Lima's Canton Grande top security prison. The arsenal included (?USIS) rifles, bazookas, mortars, grenades, and assorted ammunition. The Peruvian authorities admitted that there are links between the Peruvian Marxists and other Latin American organizations, like Chile's MIR.

FREI TO SEEK CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY PRESIDENCY

PY210200 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Christian Democratic Party [PDC] leader Arturo Frei Bolivar today accepted the nomination to run for PDC president in the elections planned for July 1987.

In a communique called the PDC's Mission Today, the nominee expresses his views on the PDC's task.

In the 10-page communique, Arturo Frei emphasizes that the PDC urgently needs to define its political standing.

[Begin Frei recording] We cannot remain ambiguous by pursuing the false concept of being open while championing unity.

The party will be truly open only when it clearly defines its own [words indistinct] and identity. No doubt, this will also definitely help to forge an important internal majority, which is indispensable to implementing the party's task today, and giving a clear image to the country. [end recording] [passage omitted]

REMAINS OF 'LEFTISTS' FOUND IN DESERT GRAVE

PY211436 Paris AFP in Spanish 1419 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Santiago, 21 Apr (AFP) -- It was reported here today that the remains of at least 14 persons were found in a desert grave in the northern part of the country. It is believed that the remains could be those of the Chilean leftists who were executed in 1973 when President Augusto Pinochet assumed power.

The discovery was made on 20 April in a desolate location 11 km from the mining town of Calama, 1,500 km north of Santiago, by lawyers of the Catholic Vicariate of Solidarity and by members of the Relatives of Executed Politicians Group.

BRIEFS

PATRIOTIC CIVIL MOVEMENT CREATED -- The Patriotic Civic Movement of Chile [Movimiento Civico Patriotico de Chile -- MOCIPA] has been formed by all the sectors that supported the president of the republic during the 1980 plesbiscite. Manuel Contreras, president of this new movement, disclosed that it has begun its activities with 1,550 committees spread throughout the country. [Summary] [Santiago El MERCURIO in Spanish 30 Mar 87 p C3 PY]

REPORTS ON AIDS CASES -- Doctor Nestor Montecinos, Health Ministry chief of programming, yesterday reported that 28 AIDS cases have been registered in Chile so far, and that 17 of the patients have already died. [Summary] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 28 Mar 87 pp C1, 10 PY]

NEW PUBLIC HEALTH MINISTER AMADOR SWORN IN

PA141528 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Excerpt] At noon today, new Public Health Minister Jose Thome Amador was sworn in at the presidential palace.

After he was sworn in, Amador expressed his firm intent to carry out arduous work to benefit the Ecuadoran people. He added that it is necessary to offer an adequate hospital infrastructure to the people in general. The new public health minister added that he was not appointed health minister for political reasons. [passage omitted]

SOCIAL WELFARE MINISTER RESIGNS; SUCCESSOR NAMED

PA210336 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] As reported by our station, Social Welfare Minister Ernesto Velasquez announced to the press today his decision to step down from his position. Among his reasons for resigning Velaszuez cited a need to take care of some strictly personal business.

In the meantime, it has been learned that Aquiles Rigail Santisteban, the new public health minister [as heard] will assume office tomorrow.

[Begin Velasquez recording, in progress]...I deem it advisable to give each one of you [words indistinct] the press the text of my resignation, which is in the hands of the constitutional president of the Republic.

This was not done previously because [words indistinct] this has to be announced through the minister himself after the resignation was in the hands of the president and after the president, exercising his constitutional powers, adopted the most advisable course of action.

I will remain in charge of my functions until I am legally replaced or I will stay, if the president, with my resignation in hand, so decides. [end recording]

INTERIOR MINISTER DENIES CABINET CRISIS

PA211942 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Interior Minister Luis Robles Plaza has said that the resignations of Health Minister Jorge Bracho Ona and Social Welfare Minister Ernesto Velasquez cannot be considered a Cabinet crisis.

[Begin recording] [Robles] No, I do not see why this should be described as a Cabinet crisis. The two ministers resigned for personal reasons and are being replaced.

[Reporter] How can you explain the fact that the Cabinet is controlled by a broad majority of independents and that the ruling party, the Social Christian Party, does not have a single minister?

[Robles] I read an article on this in EL EXPRESO. In any case, it is up to the president to decide who he appoints and removes as minister.

[Reporter] Will the government guarantee the electoral process?

[Robles] Definitely, I am happy to repeat this. I am convinced that the government will adhere strictly to the law and maintain full neutrality. It will provide all types of guarantees for the elections by both providing the Supreme Electoral Tribunal with the funds needed to properly function as well as by guaranteeing and respecting the electoral process. [end recording]

Regarding the strike announced by the United Workers Front on Wednesday, 29 April, the interior minister said:

[Being Robles recording] I do not find any legality in this. I hope that the leaders will think about this. I do not think anything will be achieved by a strike. Unfortunately, in answering your question I must repeat that this time we will not permit vardalism, I repeat, vandalism. [end recording]

CONGRESS PRESIDENT ON FOREIGN DEBT, U.S. TROOPS

PA211906 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Because of the country's economic crisis, the payment of the foreign debt is really impossible, Congress President Andres Vallejo Arcos has said.

[Begin recording] [Vallejo] I have said on several occasions that the foreign debt problem has different aspects. One of them is the real impossibility of paying the debt. This is something that is on everyone's mind and it should lead to the adoption of a very clear position regarding whether there is a possibility or a willingness to pay it. I personally believe that the country is not in a condition to pay the debt. It seems there is already a national consensus about this.

[Reporter] As president of the Congress, do you want to comment about the press reports on the possible presence of large contingents of U.S. troops in our country?

[Vallejo] I stated last week that to comment on this one must have official information. From the information I have, if this is really a matter of the presence of reservists who are coming to help the country in the rebuilding of roads and bridges destroyed by earthquakes, then this aid is quite welcome. But of course -- and I insist on this -- preserving from beginning to end our sovereignty and our decisionmaking power in every field and at all times is of paramount importance. [end recording]

OFFICIAL HAILS PEACEFUL END OF ARGENTINE CRISIS

PY202200 Paris AFP in Spanish 0413 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Asuncion, 19 Apr (AFP) -- Paraguayan Deputy Foreign Minister Elpidio Acevedo today said that the Paraguayan Government and people have welcomed the solution to the Argentine crisis, which was overcome peacefully and without breaking the institutional order. Argentine President Raul Alfonsin today solved the crisis without violence or bloodshed.

In a telephone conversation with AFP, Acevedo said that the solution came as a happy ending to a serious threat against the relatively young democratic government of a friendly neighbor with which we maintain very good relations.

Acevedo added that this feeling of happiness is shared by all the democratic countries like Paraguay, where democracy has been strengthened and has become a system of life for both government and people, who are ready to defend it.

He pointed out that a break in the institutional order would have meant a major step backward on the path toward the consolidation of democracy. Democracy is not like a port at which it is easy to arrive and where it is easy to stay for an indefinite period. Democracy must be practiced every day, respecting the institutions in which the people's voice can be heard; furthermore, democracy must be also practiced at the individual level, because everyone must be imbued with a spirit of tolerance and respect for the opinion of others, he concluded.

Barreiro Reportedly in Country

PY212330 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 21 Apr 87 p 13

[Text] ULTIMA HORA learned from reliable sources this morning that Ernesto Barreiro, the former Argentine Army major who last week led a military uprising in Cordoba, has been in Asuncion since Saturday, 18 April, or Sunday, 19 April. Reports from Argentina said that Barreiro had fled to Paraguay on Friday, 17 April. It has not been possible to obtain further details on the presence in our capital of the discharged officer, who will have to face charges for his involvement in repressive actions during the military governments.

FEW ATTEND OPPOSITION MEETING; NO INCIDENTS

PY201317 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 20 Apr 87 p 14

[Excerpt] A political meeting was held yesterday by the "Popular Mobilization for Change" [Mobilization Popular para el Cambio], an internal movement of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party. The meeting was held at the farm of Catalino Torres, in the second district of Luque.

The meeting, which passed without incident, was attended by very few people, despite police authorization. Those who attended the gathering, however, were surprised by the absence of uniformed policemen in the area. [passage omitted]

POLL SHOWS GARCIA'S POPULARITY DECLINING

PY220022 Paris AFP in Spanish 1340 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Lima, 21 Apr (AFP) -- Peruvian President Alan Garcia's popularity has declined from January to April, according to a private-opinion poll released in Lima by the CPI (The Peruvian Market Research Company).

The crisis within the Air Force over the creation of the Defense Ministry, the drop of international reserves to $900 million, the cost of living increase, and the intensified terrorist violence are mentioned among the main causes for Garcia's popularity decline.

The percentage of people who described Garcia's administration as very good dropped from 13.5 percent in January to 9.8 percent in April. The percentage of people who described his administration as good dropped from 40.3 percent in January to 33.3 percent in April. The percentage of people who described it as average rose from 40.7 percent in January to 49.6 percent in April, and the percentage of people who described it as bad increased from 4.2 percent to 5.3 percent.

OIL WORKERS STRIKE THREATENS TO PARALYZE COUNTRY

PY211521 Paris AFP in Spanish 1410 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Lima, 21 Apr (AFP) -- The strike by more than 8,000 workers of the state owned enterprise Petroperu began yesterday. It was announced today that another 1,000 workers of the La Pampilla refinery and the commercial sector in Lima will join the strike.

Union leader Antonio Abarca Solis said that should this happen the available reserves of fuel for Lima would run out in 3 days. At the same time the enterprise estimates that the strike will cause a loss of $1 million per day.

The strike was declared yesterday in demand of salary increases to the equivalent of approximately $200 but Petroperu has only offered half.

The company, whose premises are located in the coastal cities of Piura and Talar, more than 1,000 km north of Lima, have been paralyzed since yesterday. Petroperu provides almost 40 percent of the 180,000 barrels per day national production.

Jaysuno Abramovich, president of Petroperu, said the government will adopt an emergency plan with the possible aid of the Armed Forces to prevent the strike from paralyzing activities.

According to estimates of the Central Reserves Bank, in 1986 Petroperu lost more than $300 million due to the drop in oil prices on the international market, and it regards its current economic situation as delicate.

MOSCOW CARRIES SOVIET-PERUVIAN STATEMENT

For a joint statement on the visit to Peru by a USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation led by Deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet G.M. Voskanyan, see the Latin America & Caribbean section of the 22 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

ECONOMY, FOREIGN MINISTERS CRITICIZE INTEREST RATE

PY211545 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0930 GMT 21 Apr 87

[By Emilio Zuarez Silvera]

[Excerpts] Economy and Finance Minister Ricardo Zerbino and Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias have agreed that the increased interest rate being charged by the international credit organizations and banks will aggravate the problems connected with the foreign debt of the developing countries, including that of Uruguay. They added that this situation will affect the Uruguayan balance of payments. [Iglesias' recorded passage indistinct]

Minister Zerbino stated the increase in the [word indistinct] will cause an increase in the cost of servicing the Uruguayan debt, and that this fact will affect our balance of payments and require greater efforts from us. He added that this increase is not welcomed by the country. [Zerbino's recorded passage indistinct]

Minister Zerbino confirmed his decision to go to Congress to report on the reasons why Banco Republica is participating in Banco Comercial's activities. He said that it is our obligation to answer the questions posed by those who invited us to appear in Congress. He explained that there is nothing new regarding the situation of the two banks, except the appointment of a new executive board for Banco Commercial. Minister Zerbino told journalists at Government House that the visit of the Japanese economic mission to Uruguay is very important, and that he has just held a long meeting with the mission at the Libertad Building.

GROUP OF 77 DELEGATION TRAVELS TO CUBA

PY202302 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2353 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] Montevideo, 18 Apr (EFE) -- An official Uruguayan delegation to the Group of 77 today traveled to Cuba to participate in a preparatory meeting for the seventh UNCTAD meeting, to take place in Geneva next July. The developing countries plan to prepare a joint strategy before the next UNCTAD meeting starts. The Uruguayan delegation is headed by Carlos Perez del Castillo, Uruguayan Foreign Ministry economic affairs director. The delegation also includes Ramiro Nunez, economic affairs deputy director, and advisers Celina Leis and Tabare Bocalandro. Their principal objective is to turn the UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) into a more dynamic organization.

For 1 week, delegates from American, African, and Asian member countries of the Group of 77, will try to coordinate actions to reinvigorate UNCTAD, and implement strategies on issues of common interest, like the foreign debt, the industrialized countries' protectionism, international trade, finance, and currencies.

Perez del Castillo said that Uruguay is willing to defend UNCTAD as a better international forum for the discussion of economic problems than other organizations controlled by developed countries. Before leaving, Perez del Castillo said that, lately, trade, monetary, and financial relations were carried out through GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), the IMF, and the World Bank, "in which industrialized countries have greater power." He explained that this situation has weakened UNCTAD, and that, therefore, it is necessary to defend UNCTAD as an international forum. The Uruguayans believe that the developing countries will have to take charge of promoting a change in UNCTAD in order to transform it into a dynamic mechanism of international trade.

ANALYST COMMENTS ON RONALD REAGAN'S PLANNED VISIT

PA210410 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 15 Apr 87 p D-2

[By Alba Sanchez]

[Text] The Venezuelan Government must give the country a clear explanation about U.S. President Ronald Reagan's planned visit to Venezuela.

This is the position of Julio Portillo, internationalist, political analyst, and lawyer, who pointed out that since the downfall of the dictatorship in 1958, the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry had changed its stance in its relations with the United States in such a way that decisions were not made in Washington and merely executed in Caracas. There existed in Venezuela a Foreign Ministry that made its own decisions, as attested to historically by Foreign Minister Luis Arcaya.

Since the government of President Lusinchi assumed office, however, we have observed that it is Washington that first announces matters related to Venezuela. Reagan's planned visit is the straw that broke the camel's back. Portillo deems it curious for "the Venezuelan Government to insist on bringing this visitor to Caracas" at a time when President Reagan's popularity both in the United States and the world is considerably debated.

To bring Reagan to Caracas to preside over a meeting of Andean Pact presidents and speak about drug trafficking seems far-fetched. It has been said that this meeting was proposed by the Bolivian president. We could hardly play the Bolivian Government's game by convening a meeting of this nature because that government permits U.S. troops to enter its national territory to combat drug trafficking and it has been severely criticized for doing so.

Regarding the Andean pact, Portillo points out that it is well-known that the U.S. Government has been the main obstacle against this and previous initiatives dealing with regional trade and Latin American integration.

We must keep in mind that when Chile withdrew from the Andean Pact early in Pinochet's regime, it was said that this decision had been made by the United States.

Portillo also points to a great inconsistency of the Venezuelan Government in the relations with both its neighboring countries and the United States.

President Lusinchi's government has called for Latin American unity in dealing with the foreign debt, yet this government now fosters a meeting whose purpose is not too clear. In addition, this hasty meeting and the government's interest in holding it in Caracas could be seen as recompense to the United States for the recent vote for Cuba in Geneva against the U.S. plans.

In conclusion, the university professor thinks this matter leaves the Foreign Ministry in an awkward position and that the country is entitled to an explanation. First, the government has been accused of having postponed the meeting and the visit of the U.S. President by arguing domestic political problems. Second, the hasty convening of a meeting of this kind indicates that the Foreign Ministry has improvised. Third, neither the national congress, The Foreign Trade Institute, the Andean Pact parliamentarians, nor the security agencies in charge of combatting drug trafficking seemed to have heard of this summit meeting, which the Venezuelan Government appears to both foster and want to host.

TEXTILE WORKERS GO ON STRIKE IN 1,115 FIRMS

FL211511 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2040 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- The National Coalition of Textile Industry Workers, which has 150,000 members, has declared a strike in 1,115 textile firms in demand of a 40 percent wage increase.

Luis Aguilar Ceron, president of the coalition, reported that the union had registered its summons to strike against the firms at 1400 today with the Federal Conciliation and Arbitration Board (JFCA).

Aguilar Ceron also reported that talks with the companies broke down on Wednesday because workers who earn less than 10,000 pesos a day (almost $10) were offered only a 14 percent increase. This was rejected by the coalition.

The workers put up the red and black flags at 1400 in the 1,115 companies around the country and will not remove them until their 40 percent emergency wage hike demand is met.

CTM LEADER COMMENTS ON STRIKES, WAGE REVISION

FL211518 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2135 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Fidel Velazquez, leader of the Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM), declared today that the number of strikes that have broken out in Mexico at no time endanger the country's political and social stability.

He denied the strikes are occurring in greater numbers than in previous years. He explained that there have not been many, only those that have been necessary when employers and workers fail to reach an agreement.

He reiterated that strikes in Mexico demonstate that the right to strike exists and is exercised despite the difficult economic circumstances surrounding us; in no way are they symptoms of a social breakdown.

Velazquez stated that unemployment is a serious problem although, he explained, at least we can now trust the figures released by Emilio Lozoya Thalmann, the under secretary of labor, who reports 2.5 million unemployed and more than 1 million who have never found work. He added that these are very conservative figures but can be used as the basis to state that unemployment is growing each day, and the situation has become particulary bad since late 1986.

Commenting on the Simpson-Rodino immigration bill and its effects on Mexico, Velazquez said that the enforcement of that legislation will cause greater unemployment in Mexico because of the massive deportation of illegal aliens. This, he argued, will make the situation worse.

Referring to the forthcoming May Day parade at Constitution Square, the labor leader denied that independent trade unions would march with the CTM; they will march in the positions assigned by the authorities.

He stressed that the trade unions belonging to the CTM will be free to make their demands known. The CTM in turn will insist on 40-hour work weeks with payment based on 56 hours and the amendment of Section 6 of Constitutional Article 123 referring to the reform of the national committee on minimum wages in order to have revisions more often: every 3 months or every time the workers so request.

In this connection, he said that the CTM will lobby congress to get it to legislate on these initiatives, especially everything related to wages. The revisions should be made when the workers so request, not when employers or the labor secretary decide.

FOREIGN SECRETARY SEPULVEDA TO VISIT MOSCOW IN MAY

PA202351 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1955 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor will travel to Moscow in response to an invitation from the Soviet Government. The Mexican Embassy in Moscow and the Soviet news agency TASS said the precise date of the visit has not yet been set but they concurred that it may be in early May.

The Mexican foreign secretary will thus reciprocate the visit Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze paid to Mexico in October. Diplomatic sources said in Moscow Sepulveda will discuss bilateral trade and a possible visit by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to our country.

OIL AGREEMENTS WITH GUATEMALA ANNOUNCED

FL181611 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0405 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Secretariat of Energy, Mines, and Parastate Industry (SEMIP) has announced that based on the San Jose Agreement, Mexico will begin exporting gasoline, diesel fuel, and a regular supply of oil to Guatemala.

The agreements revealed by the SEMIP are the result of the recent state visit to Guatemala made by Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, who met with his Guatemalan counterpart Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo.

According to the agreements, Mexico's invoice for the oil will be treated according to the guidelines established under the San Jose Agreement with the condition that the corresponding operations be channeled through the National Foreign Trade Bank and the Bank of Guatemala.

It was also stipulated that 20 percent of the invoice will be assigned to development projects and budget and finance officials from the two countries will study the methods of applying the resources. Work groups will also be established to identify the areas of mutual bilateral cooperation in the fields of oil, electricity, and mining.

Mexico will be represented in these groups by advisors from Pemex, the (?Mexican) Institute of Electrical Research, the Mining Development Commission, the Council of Mineral Resources, and trustees from the Nonmetalic Minerals Board.

U.S. ARMY DOCUMENT ON POLICY OF CHANGE VIEWED

PA211554 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Apr 87 p 1

[By I. Roberto Eisenmann, Jr.]

[Text] Washington -- With the letterhead of the U.S. Defense Department, Southern Command, Quarry Heights, Panama, a memorandum dated 1 November 1985 and addressed to the director of J-5 [copy in English of the memorandum is also published on newspaper's page 1] states in its point 7: "Although relatively effective, the leadership of the FDP [Defense Forces of Panama] disregards human rights, is often arbitrary and high-handed, and is involved in illegal activities (e.g. drugs)."

"The U.S. Government is aware of this situation and in one form or another attempts to change the behavior and attitude of the Panamanian military."

According to military sources consulted by LA PRENSA, J-5 is the Department of Planning and Strategy of the U.S. Southern Command, headquartered in Panama. The name of the author of the internal memorandum is unknown but the text indicates that it is based on "interviews with a number of individuals in the Southern Command, the U.S. Embassy, and the USAID mission." The memorandum is entitled "Preliminary Assessment of the Applicability and Utility of a U.S. Policy of Systematic Change in Panama."

Although the document is not of recent date, it is the first time that an obtained copy of an official U.S. document makes an unequivocal and direct charge, using the phrase, "is involved," instead of the usual diplomatic language of "it is said that that might be involved...."

The aforementioned document was publicly mentioned for the first time by Norman Bailey, former member of the White House Security Council, when he participated in a program on Panama's political problems held at John Hopkins University in Washington on 19 September 1986.

In the presence of Panamanian Ambassador to the United States, Dominador "Kaiser" Bazan, Bailey reiterated very serious charges against the Panamanian military leadership, stating that his information came from highly classified documents he had personally seen when he was on the Security Council.

On that occasion, Bailey suggested as a means to publicly release the classified documents that General Manuel Antonio Noriega sue him (Baily) for slander, because in exercising his right to legitimate defense Bailey could then legally ask for the declassification of the documents proving the illicit actions of the Panamanian military leadership.

He then read excerpts of the Southern Command document (which he said was not classified) which states that "the FDP leadership is involved in illegal activities (e.g. drugs)." On that occasion, LA PRENSA's attempts to obtain a copy of the document were unsuccessful.

As is known by political observers in Panama and Washington, a large part of the support for Gen Noriega within the U.S. Government is precisely perceived as coming from the Pentagon. [paragraph continues]

This general perception might be the result, among other things, of the physical presence of the U.S. Southern Command in Panama and its consequent permanent political manipulation by the Panamanian military leadership, which always wants to show that it is supported by the North Americans. The U.S. military -- although privately indicating that it is uncomfortable with the situation -- seems to continue to place its interests regarding immediate military operations over the official policy of "democratization" and the announced "war on drugs."

The tone of the memorandum and the repeated mention of the need to seek the "systematic change in the value system and modus operandi of the FDP" clearly show the relationship between the two military institutions and the influence the U.S. military institution presumes to have over the FDP, whose leadership is considered to be vulnerable because of its illegal activities.

Point 6 of the memorandum expresses concern over the joint civic action programs because, according to the document, they project the idea "without desiring to do so" that "the U.S. military forces help the FDP maintain power in the country."

A recent example of the problem mentioned in this part of the memorandum were the joint Panamanian-U.S. maneuvers recently staged in Chiriqui Province, in the area where Dr Hugo Spadafora was beheaded. A Chiriqui opponent to the military regime headed by Gen Manuel A. Noriega commented to LA PRENSA, "the signal that we received from the United States was: Forget your beheaded man, these are our boys. This was always a pro-U.S. province but now...who knows..." he concluded.

Regarding the choice of Chiriqui Province as site of the maneuvers, LA PRENSA spoke with two different sources at the Southern Command. One said that the site had been chosen by Gen Noriega. However, another source, a high-ranking officer but of a lower rank than the previous source, replied that the site had been chosen by the Southern Command.

A few days ago, General Wallace Nutting, retired, former commander of the Southern Command, in reply to questions from the public during an event at American University in Washington, said that in Panama the intentions of the joint civic action program "had been subverted by the FDP."

When political sectors opposed to the Panamanian military regime were consulted about the document, the generalized comment was that it is additional proof that the United States is well aware of and that it conceals the shady dealings of the military leadership. They also criticized what they described as the "shameful dependency on the U.S. Army the FDP leadership has inflicted on its soldiers."

Ricardo Arias Calderon, president of the opposition Christian Democratic Party, who is on a private visit to the United States, told LA PRENSA the following: "Because the charges against the military leadership have never been investigated by any proper authority, the accused are vulnerable to pressures from their accusers. In this way, there is a shady partnership between the Panamanian military leadership and the U.S. military which jeopardizes the possibility of democratization in our country and the dignity of our nation."

LA PRENSA got in touch with a high-ranking officer of the Southern Command to learn his opinion about the document. The officer said he had not personally read the document, but did not deny its authenticity or the assertions in the memorandum.

'PLAYA GIRON VICTORY' COMMEMORATION SCHEDULED

PA201652 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 20 Apr 87 p 9

["Resolution" issued by the "Nicolas Guillen" Friends of Radio Havana Cuba Club dated 19 Apr]

[Text] THE "NICOLAS GUILLEN" FRIENDS OF RADIO HAVANA CUBA CLUB OF DON BOSCO NEIGHBORHOOD IN JUAN DIAZ, PANAMA DISTRICT, PANAMA PROVINCE WILL COMMEMORATE THE PLAYA GIRON VICTORY.

WHEREAS:

1. With the use of mercenaries, Yankee imperialism carried out on 17 through 19 April 1961 the most criminal invasion of Cuban territory by landing on the Bay of Pigs and Playa Giron.

2. Such events were the culmination of a series of sabotages against the Cuban revolution, led by its top leader, Dr Fidel Castro Ruz.

3. Thanks to the strong unity of the Cuban people and its revolutionary government, together with its rebel army -- and above all, the excellent leadership of its Commander, Fidel Castro Ruz -- the enemy was defeated with the VICTORY OF PLAYA GIRON.

4. This courageous action should serve not only as an example for all the Latin American peoples that struggle to achieve total liberation, but also as a permanent source of inspiration for the defense of our legitimate sovereign rights.

LET IT BE RESOLVED

1. To participate in all the events scheduled by the Panamanian-Cuban Institute to be held on 27 April at the "Journalists Association Building" to commemorate the VICTORY OF PLAYA GIRON.

2. To congratulate the Cuban people and revolutionary government for these heroic events, and most especially, Commander Fidel Castro Ruz.

3. To send a copy of this resolution to all the local media and headquarters of our organization, RADIO HAVANA, CUBA.

Approved in Don Bosco, Juan Diaz, today, 19 April 1987.
For the Board of Directors,
Belisario Herrera A., President;
Ruben Dario Del Cid, Vice president;
Julio Jorge Jaramillo, Secretary.

BRIEFS

TAX COLLECTION FIGURES -- Finance and Treasury Minister Hector Alexander has reported that in March, 126.8 million balboas were collected in taxes, a figure 9.6 percent more than what had been estimated. In the first quarter of 1987, 272.2 million balboas were collected, a 5.8 percent increase from the estimated 257.3 million balboas. [Summary] [Panama City LA REPUBLICA DOMINICAL in Spanish 12 Apr 87 pp 1, 8a PA]

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT ARIAS ON SUPPORT FOR PEACE PROPOSAL

PA212258 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Costa Rican President Oscar Arias stated that his cheeks were red from the many kisses he received in connection with his peace proposal. Regarding my Central American peace proposal, I must say it was received with much fanfare and enthusiasm. However, I am reluctant to believe this enthusiasm, considering the things that have been said about it, at least lately. I can say that President Reagan supports it, however no one is going to tell the world he is against peace in Central America.

There are many ways to kill a dream or a reality. I do not mean to say I am a classist [clasista], I'm simply being a realist, President Arias added. I do not want us to be deluded into thinking it will be easy to achieve peace in the region. The opposite is true. Peace for the Central American region is difficult. I have an obligation to talk openly to the Costa Ricans with all sincerity. We will do everything we can to get more support. We have support from Europe, from Contadora, and now from President Reagan, but Managua has not said it agrees.

Recently a delegation went there and basically was heard; however, there was no reaction from the commanders. Therefore we must be very active in the coming months to see if we can arrive at the Guatemala meeting with a majority in our favor, the president said.

It has been said that President Arias' proposal does not address the subject of the withdrawal of foreigners from the warring countries. The president said his proposal does not emphasize that subject because: This is not my position. I do not believe it is the most important subject. Moreover, as we will talk a great deal, other subjects will be discussed.

The Contadora proposal has 21 points and the proposal I am presenting has only 10 points. Therefore, my proposal is simpler and more likely to obtain a consensus. There are fewer points so there is a greater possibility of reaching an agreement, President Arias said.

ARIAS 'APPLAUDS' FORMER MINISTER'S CANDIDACY

PA220328 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Minutes after meeting with the officialist faction in his office, the president of the Republic was intercepted in a hallway of the presidential palace and questioned about what had been discussed. There is reason to believe the new directorate of the Legislative Assembly was discussed.

President Arias said without hesitation that former Foreign Minister Fernando Volio, currently an Assembly deputy, is a very experienced person. That is why he applauds his candidacy for the presidency of the 1987-88 directorate. He would be accompanied by a great vice president, Jose Luis Valenciano, who is very well-liked by the people of (Ramon) and above all, a great representative of the youths, President Arias added.

HONDURAS

RESIDENTS PROTEST POSSIBLE NEW CONTRA BASE

PA220029 Paris AFP in Spanish 1532 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Los Laureles, Honduras, 21 Apr (AFP) -- Southern Honduras community leaders announced today they will march to Tegucigalpa to protest the installation of a new anti-Sandinist base in the Patuca River zone in Olancho Department which borders Nicaragua.

Inhabitants of the region said several FDN leaders, among them military chief Enrique Bermudez, visited this region, 60 km from the border, to buy large parcels of land to allegedly build a new base. Merchant Cornelio Lobo affirmed that Commanders "Coral" and "Ciro" have also been seen. "Ciro" is the head of the contras at the base El Aguacate, about 40 km further inland, near the city of Catacamas, also in Olancho Department.

Los Laureles is one of the remote villages that have sprung up in the last few years along the Patuca River. It is located in the Entre Rios mountain range, which lies between the Patuca and Segovia Rivers, and serves as a natural division between Honduras and Nicaragua.

The inhabitants said the contra commanders traveled to Los Laureles several times by helicopter to negotiate the purchase of lands from cattlemen and farmers who have emigrated to other towns of the eastern region. Those emigrating are seeking better living conditions.

About a month ago the FDN bought several hectares of land from Oscar Guifarro, a farmer. Guifarro had to leave town because of the ill-feelings the sale caused among his neighbors.

Contra leaders are now attempting to buy more land from producer Santos Galeano; however, he is undecided because of the unconcealed disapproval of Los Laureles inhabitants. The inhabitants of this remote zone, accessible only by a dirt road, fear the establishment of a base would cause confrontations between rebels and Sandinists in neighboring El Paraiso Department. Several Los Laureles neighbors recalled that in El Paraiso, contra and Sandinist attacks caused the death of several of their relatives, and forced them to abandon their homes and belongings. To prevent this serious situation, they demanded that President Jose Azcona's government assure them the base will not be allowed. If it does not, they will stage a protest march to Tegucigalpa -- about 250 km away.

Esteban Perez, president of a regional foundation made up of inhabitants from 30 communities, rejected the construction of a contra base in Los Laureles because it would bring instability to the region. Likewise, Lilian Zelaya, from the foundation for the Improvement of Nueva Palestina -- the largest village -- said "not a single inhabitant agrees" with the contras presence in the region.

Approximately 1,300 displaced people from El Paraiso Department, which borders Nicaragua, have settled in Nueva Palestina. At the beginning of the year between 10,000 and 12,000 contras -- most of whom already crossed the border, according to inhabitants of the region -- were operating here.

A displaced woman, Nimia Escoto from Capire -- which the contras have renamed "Managuita" -- said, "We cannot live in the midst of a conflict; we came to Olancho because of the war between the contras and the Sandinists." She added, "The contras do not hurt you if you coexist with them. The problem is on the other side (Nicaragua), because the Sandinists said they will attack wherever the contras are." The peasant woman recalled that Capire, 12 km from the border, has been hit many times by EPS fire.

Another displaced person, Rigoberto Escoto, recalled that "we left all our belongings in El Paraiso because of the contras, and if they stay here the same problem will have to be faced, not only by us but by all residents of the Patuca River area."

AZCONA SENDS MESSAGE TO ARGENTINA'S ALFONSIN

PA212000 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Excerpt] President Azcona today reacted to the recent incidents in Argentina, where his counterpart Raul Alfonsin managed to supress a military uprising. Press Secretary Lisandro Quezada reported on a message sent by the Honduran president to Alfonsin.

[Begin Quezada recording] A communique was issued [words indistinct]. Today, upon resuming his duties after the Holy Week vacation, President Azcona sent a message to his Argentine counterpart, President Raul Alfonsin, which reads as follows:

With great satisfaction I express to you and the Argentine people our joy at the fortunate outcome of the conflict. This contributes to the strengthening of your country's institutions. Regards.

This was President Azcona's message to the Argentine president after the crisis there had been resolved. [passage omitted] [end recording]

NICARAGUA

FDN'S CALERO ON U.S. ROLE, CONTRA ACTIONS

PA210401 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 20 Apr 87 p 3

[By Freddy Cuevas Bustillos]

[Text] FDN leader Adolfo Calero said the United States would have to intervene militarily in Nicaragua should armed rebel groups fail in their attempts to topple the Sandinist regime.

He pointed out that "by all means we wish to prevent the U.S. Government from directly participating in Nicaragua's liberation, but the United States will have to act should we fail to achieve our objectives. We doubt this will happen."

"I hope we Nicaraguans resolve this problem...and not the troops of the United States or other nations," Calero added, after saying that a defeat of the FDN is "a difficult task despite the FSLN's military might".

Calero said that since November 1986 -- when the United States resumed economic aid to the counterrevolutionaries after having suspended it in mid-1984 in the wake of strong reactions against the mining of ports on the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast -- "the armed struggle has intensified and we are currently carrying out more than 40 weekly attacks against Sandinist military and strategic positions."

Calero reported: "In the past few weeks some 7,000 combatants have infiltrated into the very heart of Nicaragua, of the 5,000 insurgents who have been in Nicaraguan territory for the past 4 years, more than 3,000 are on the Atlantic coast and nearly 3,000 others are in the vanguard in northern Nicaragua."

According to Calero, a former Coca-Cola franchise holder in Managua from 1958 to 1982, the FDN now has about 18,000 men who are armed and "fighting unselfishly for freedom and democracy in Nicaragua and Central America."

Calero, who fled his country to join the FDN in 1982, said "there will be no freedom and justice in Nicaragua until we assume power."

In this regard, Calero pointed out that "we will guarantee the appropriate conditions to offer all public freedoms, including freedom of speech and the defense of human rights in order to finally put an end to governmental abuses, establish order, and give those who have nothing what they deserve."

Calero described press reports stating that Nicaraguan rebels are being trained in Honduras by U.S. soldiers as "Sandinist lies."

Last week, during a press conference in Managua, two alleged Honduran Army deserters; namely, soldiers Angel Benjamin Lopez and Alejandro Danilo Castro Chavarria, said U.S. instructors, headquartered at the 5th Infantry Battalion in Mocoron, are training members of the FDN.

The U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa said it knows nothing about this.

Calero admitted having received $3,000 per month between 1983 and 1984 from the U.S. Government.

"I used that money to maintain my family...it does not compensate for the furniture in my house, which was looted by the Sandinists, and is now at the Press Correspondents Club, or my two vehicles, a farm, or a beach resort I left behind in Nicaragua," he added.

Calero also said that most FDN insurgents receive "family aid" ranging from $50 to $1,200 per month from the United States. The largest amount, he said, goes to the head doctor of the organization, who is known as "Dr Tomas."

Calero said the $100 million in financial aid recently approved for the contras by the United States, "is not handled by us, but by special commissions made up of U.S. officials and politicians. That is why we can say there is no corruption among our ranks."

PEASANT EVACUATION 'STRATEGIC BLOW' TO CONTRAS

PA211359 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 20 Apr 87 pp 1, 4

[By Guillermo Cortez Dominguez]

[Excerpt] Nueva Guinea -- A strategic blow against the counterrevolution is underway in Nueva Guinea, 300 km to the southeast of Managua, with the evacuation of approximately 700 peasant families who since 1983 have been constantly harassed by the contras.

The mercenary leaders who operate this area of 6,666 square km, on the border with Costa Rica, reported to their bases in Tegucigalpa and San Jose that the peasants' evacuation is an almost mortal blow to their counterrevolutionary plans for establishing a recruiting base and seeking the peasants' support.

Approximately 300 familites from about 20 communities located south of Nueva Guinea will have been relocated by the end of the traditional summer vacation week, leaving only the evacuation of the dispersed population in the mountainous area, which the contras are desperately trying to retain.

Approximately 100 peasant youths have been kidnapped during the past few days by the Somozists, who are trying to prevent the peasants' evacuation. During the same period more than 10 clashes have taken place, and it has been reported that during the first 3 days of last week the mercenaries suffered 14 deaths.

Nevertheless, there have been no clashes during the Sandinist transfer of the peasants to their new homes where, protected by black plastic tents [champas] and taking possesion of arable lands, a new gleam has appeared in the sad eyes that remember the hut, the crops, and the work left behind.

Several military units are participating in the evacuations, among them the Pedro Altamirano BLI [Unconventional Warfare Batallions] and territorial troops; Working along with the troops are political activists from the Sandinist Youth Front and doctors.

In December and January, when no one was thinking of evacuating the peasants, several families decided to evacuate, and they reported their intentions to the Pedro Altamirano BLI, which has been operating in the area for more than a year when they passed through their communities.

Other families did not wait for the BLI to come; they took their meager belongings and started out for "La Banana," which is what they call Nueva Guinea, where they are now trying to rebuild their lives.

The great organized evacuation began on Wednesday, 8 April, when 126 families from the communities closest to Nueva Guinea arrived in the Carlos Fonseca neighborhood, the place chosen as a reception point for the evacuated peasants. [passage omitted]

INTERVIEW WITH INTERIOR MINISTER BORGE

AU191707 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 13 Apr 87 pp 5, 7

[Interview with Minister of Interior Tomas Martinez Borge, by Lyubomir Gorinov, "OTECHESTVEN FRONT special correspondent," -- Managua, date not given]

[Text] Lyubomir Gorinov, OTECHESTVEN FRONT special correspondent, returned days ago from Nicaragua. During his stay in Managua he was received by Commandante Tomas Martinez Borge, minister of interior. The following is their conversation:

[Gorinov] What can you say about the development of the military situation in the country and the border areas? Is the situation "normal" as in the past, or are there indications something very dangerous could take place in near future?

[Borge] The balance of forces between the Sandinist Armed Forces and the contras is changing in a qualitative manner as a result of a complicated process.

There came a time when the counterrevolutionary forces reached a certain stage of development, however, they did not reach the stage of strategic parity with the Sandinist People's Revolution, let alone achieve strategic superiority. They had successes when the Sandinist People's Army was being formed, reaching a professional level that the patriotic military forces did not have at that time when there were not enough weapons, and when the organs of state security were just beginning to get some experience. Throughout the years after the revolutionary victory, the enemy was not able to organize conspirations inside the country and did not implement any significant subversive and terrorist acts. Despite the fact that this claim may sound exaggerated, the objective truth is that the enemy was not able to carry out a single act inside the country through an internal organization. The subversive and terrorist acts came from outside, just as the counterrevolutionary armed troops came from outside.

The development of the Army, improving the security organs, revealing the mistakes which had been made in the political and military areas, and the substantial change which took place among our forces in the battle field marked the beginning of the strategic defeat of the counterrevolutionary armed forces. During the current year the disintegration of the counterrevolution obviously reached the point of no return. We think 1987 will witness the strategic repulse of the counterrevolution.

All this coincides with the internal crisis of the U.S. Administration, which, as a result of its own activities violated the laws of its own government. This administration also violates peoples rights in other regions of the world.

The defeat of the counterrevolutionaries, in addition to the United States internal crisis, compel the Reagan administration to look for a way out of its present difficulties. This poses the danger of carrying out military intervention against Nicaragua, which, according to the specifically subjective arguments of the authors of this "idea," could become the "way out." This is the reason for the pressure on the governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, and especially Honduras. Recently there were attacks by the Honduran Army against civilian targets in Nicaragua's border regions that caused many casualties. These provocations were carried out to provoke our forces to react and create a conflict in Central America. Our force's response to such provocations could become a reason or pretext for interference on a "higher level," combined with other plans for attacks against our country's Atlantic coast with the participation of counterrevolutionaries, who are stationed on Honduran territory. This will be the introduction of the "second variant" -- an American military intervention. This compels us to be especially prudent and refrain from exercising our right to self-defense against these criminal attacks, as one should do, because we do not want to create a pretext for intervention.

[Gorinov] Let us return to the issue of the counterrevolutionaries. The replacement of Arturo Cruz by Pedro Joaquin Chamorro is an obvious trick aimed at influencing the positions of some Latin American political parties....

[Borge] In practice it is not Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, but Adolfo Calerro, who is replacing Arturo Cruz. After the appointment Arturo Cruz resigned (Cruz perhaps is being kept as a political trump card; he is known as the "pet" of the U.S. State Department.)

The Latin American political parties, which have a broad ideological range, are in confrontation with imperialism. For example, the parties which are close to the Social Democratic concepts often are openly against imperialism, while other parties, such as Christian Democratic ones, use "verbal denunciation" of American policy.

The Contadora Group is an offspring of this contradiction. Contadora was not created to assist Nicaragua, but as an instrument of self-defense against American imperialism. The Nicaraguan revolution marked the beginning of democratic changes in Latin America. Consequently Contadora emerged as a defensive shield of these democratic changes, thus in defending Nicaragua it also defends itself. It is not accidental that the Latin American organ called the Conference of the Political Parties of Latin America is unanimous on defending the Sandinist Revolution. Simultaneously, certain parties are applying pressure on Nicaragua "to find its place" within the framework of the traditional Latin American democracy. While they defend our existence, they simultaneously try to bring us closer to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries and push us into the sheep pen of Latin American democracy. One must objectively admit that the greater pressure of these parties is directed toward defending the Nicaraguan revolution, Nicaragua's existence as a nation, and its sovereignty, rather than applying pressure on us to change our structure and make it identical to Costa Rica's structure or some other "exemplary democracies" in Latin America. We have discussed this, and said we will not relinquish the type of democracy we want. We are defending not only our democracy but also their democracies, despite the fact that these democracies have different characteristics and differ from ours in a qualitative manner, and represent other class interests.

[Gorinov] To recapitulate, this "mutual defense" aims to discontinue the old habit of restoration through coups in various Latin American countries.

[Borge] Of course. The return of the Somoza guard to power in Nicaragua would mean the subsequent return to power of the military circles in Latin America.

FDN CLAIMS DOWNING OF SANDINIST HELICOPTER

PA101738 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1710 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 10 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- FDN combatants downed a Sandinist Air Force MI-24 helicopter, the rebel organization that fights the Managua regime disclosed in Tegucigalpa today.

According to the source, the helicopter was hit by a SAM-7 missile fired by a member of the "Sandocan" command on Wednesday at 1200 (1800 GMT). The spokesman of the anti-Sandinists added that the helicopter, enveloped in flames, crashed in El Cedro, 7 km from San Jose de Bocay in northern Jinotega Department on the border with Honduras.

This year the counterrevolutionaries have reported the downing of two MI-17 helicopters, three MI-24' and one light aircraft -- all with SAM-7's.

In the period of 19 July to 30 October 1986, the Nicaraguan rebels reported that their forces downed one MI-8 helicopter, two MI-17 helicopters, and one C-47 airplane. This brings to 10 the total number of aircraft downed in less than 1 year.

RAY HOOKER VIEWS ATLANTIC COAST 'AUTONOMY'

PA100151 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] The multi-ethnic assembly of the Atlantic coast communities will be held on 22-24 April in Puerto Cabezas. It will represent a positive element for achieving peace in the region. This statement was made by Ray Hooker Taylor, coordinator of the National Commission for Atlantic Coast Autonomy. Hooker Taylor says he does not think the counterrevolutionary forces will disappear all at once, because the U.S. Government will always finance destabilizing groups. He added that the multi-ethnic project will help all the Atlantic coast communities to join the autonomy process.

[Begin recording] [Hooker] I foresee the achievement of peace in the region. Most of the counterrevolutionary forces currently operating on the Atlantic coast are FDN members; most of the forces are not members of MISURA [Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas], or KISAN Unity of the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast Indigenous Peoples]. A vast majority of the men belong to the FDN.

The KISAN, MISURASATA, and MISURA forces have been weakened by the attractiveness of the autonomy project. Once we begin to effectively exercise autonomy rights, I predict we will definitely have an Atlantic coast free of people who participate in counterrevvolutionary activities. This does not mean there will be no counterrevolutionary activity on the Atlantic coast, because the dollars are quite attractive for people who do not have principles.

There are many Latin Americans, many Third World people who live in subhuman conditions, and are hungry and suffer malnutrition. Consequently, there will always be people ready to accept the dollars offered by any U.S. Administration. These people will try to get as many dollars as they can from the U.S. Administration; they will also struggle as little as possible. I foresee that the Atlantic coast people will no longer be involved in armed activities against our revolution once we effectively exercise the autonomy rights.

[Reporter] What about the 77th Interparliamentary Union [IPU] Assembly? Once you conclude the mult-ethnic assembly, which is so important for the country, are there plans to present this new project as an example to the parliamentary members who will attend the event?

[Hooker] I will participate in the upcoming IPU assembly as one of the delegates from our National Assembly. We will establish contacts with different representatives from other countries and report to them the impressive progress achieved with the autonomy project. This will be quite impressive for them. I have already talked with representatives from many countries and one of the topics always mentioned is the Atlantic coast communities' autonomy.

[Reporter] Has any progress been achieved after Comrade Tomas Borge Martinez announced the upcoming multi-ethnic assembly?

[Hooker] We are fully involved in organizing this event. You know that the event has been scheduled for 22-24 April. We have little time left. We had initially planned the event for May, but given the special circumstances we had to move the date of this event up. Approximately 250 representatives from the communities and ethnic groups of Zelaya Sur will participate. The coordinator of the original commission for Zelaya Sur, Comrade Jenelee Hodgson, has prepared a group of people. They will travel to different communities either today or tomorrow to appoint the representatives who will participate in this multi-ethnic assembly. The regional commission for Puerto Cabezas is led by Comrade Armando Rojas, and they are also working on this. We have a support commission in Managua that is also working to guarantee we have all we need.

Things are somewhat difficult because we will have a slow week between the start of activities and the actual date. We will have to try to get everything ready for this weekend because it is difficult for the various ministries to work during Holy Week. Everything comes to a standstill so we are trying to prepare everything for this weekend. Everything will be transferred to Puerto Cabezas this weekend. This is difficult because of the distance and need to transfer so many materials and persons from all regions of the country to Zelaya Norte. This complicates things -- but we believe things are going as planned. We have issued invitations to comrades from other countries and we expect they will participate. [end recording]

UNO FRONTS ESTABLISH NEED TO UNIFY EFFORTS

PA201626 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 19 Apr 87 pp A-1, A-12

[Text] The Nicaraguan Opposition Unity [UNO] is organizing a national army, and has issued a manifesto to the Nicaraguan people stating that it is necessary to "unite efforts to be more effective in our struggle."

UNO reports to the Nicaraguan people that as a first step toward the establishment of a national army that will exclusively serve the highest national interests, the war fronts that are part of UNO issued a manifesto on 10 April 1987, the main part of which states:

Manifesto to the Nicaraguan People

We, the General Staffs of the three war fronts struggling against the FSLN totalitarian tyranny in northern, central, and southern Nicaragua and on the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast, are aware of the need for:

1. Uniting efforts to be more effective in our struggle, an aspiration we have shared for several years;

2. Coordinating our military actions to inflict large-scale blows to tyranny;

3. Taking steps for the establishment of a single nonpartisan army that will guarantee success in the difficult task of liberating Nicaragua and guarantee social peace in the future;

4. Preeminence of civilian power over military power;

Agree:

To implement the initiative of the UNO directorate of establishing, as soon as possible, a Council for Military Coordination (CCM) as the first step toward the establishment of a national army. This council will be made up of three people designated by the chiefs of the various war fronts: the UNO-FDN, UNO-ARDE, and UNO-KISAN [Unity of the Atlantic Coast Indigenous Peoples].

When warranted, the chiefs will attend the council to coordinte joint large-scale actions. Therefore, the council may be comprised of up to six people plus a council secretary, who will be chosen by consensus. The Council for Military Coordination will periodically inform the directorate on the progress of the war. The functions of the Council for Military Coordination will be:

1. To guarantee adequate and equitable logistics to the various war fronts.

2. To exchange intelligence information and begin to create a single communications and intelligence system for the war fronts, with a view to the future organization of the national army.

3. To coordinte military actions to have greater impact on the enemy.

4. To design the symbols of the new national army of unified resistance and establish its various military ranks.

14 April 1987

UNO

BARRICADA REPORTS DELAYS IN GRANTING U.S. VISAS

PA112154 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 10 Apr 87 p 4

[Text] Although in practice the U.S. Embassy in Managua has for approximately 6 months been delaying the replies to requests for visas from government and FSLN officials, it was not until the end of March that it officially announced this measure. The measure says that those who present a request for visas to travel to the United States on specific missions must supply such information as the itinerary of the trip -- chronologically detailed -- flight number, time, means of transportation, location in the United States, states to be visited, etc.

This not only affects state and party officials, but also members of nongovernmental organizations that maintain links with their U.S. counterparts. The delay in consular procedures has in many cases prevented the holding of some important events to which Nicaraguans have been invited.

The case of members of the National Union of Nicaraguan Students (UNEN) is an example. Invited by several U.S. universities, they had to postpone their trip because of the delay in obtaining the visa despite the pressure exerted in the United States by university officials and other figures close to U.S. congressmen.

It must be mentioned that BARRICADA recently published a report on the complaints by Nicaraguan citizens who said it is very difficult to obtain tourist visas in the Yankee consulate in Managua. The people have to go six or more times, present the documents required by the diplomatic mission, and, in the end, they are given a negative answer.

Last year, when Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez visited several U.S. universities at their invitation, he was given a tourist visa rather than a A-1 visa, which entails diplomatic immunity for any official of a specific government.

Transportation Minister Commander William Ramirez' request for a visa to enter the United States was delayed for so long that when it was finally granted, the event he was to attend had already been held.

It must be recalled that 3 years ago, a visa for Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge was denied twice, preventing him from fulfilling the invitations from Harvard and Columbia, among other universities. A similar thing happened to Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, whose request for a visa to enter the United States was also denied.

On the other hand, the Nicaraguan Government grants visas to U.S. officials and diplomats within 24 working hours in accordance with the status and mission the U.S. officials will undertake in Nicaragua. The visas for the U.S. Embassy officials in Managua are multiple entry visas; in other words, they can travel to their country and return to Nicaragua without having to obtain a visa for each trip.

The private U.S. citizens who wish to visit Nicaragua as tourists need only present their valid passports on arrival at Sandino Airport and they will be granted an extendable 30-day tourist visa.

Nevertheless, if the Nicaraguan officials accredited in Washington and New York have to travel to Nicaragua, they have to obtain a visa in the Yankee embassy in Managua each time they return to their work post in the United States. Sources have indicated that in the future this could hinder the diplomatic work of the Nicaraguan officials and that this goes against established international regulations.

INTERIOR MINISTER BORGE COMMENTS ON DPRK VISIT

PA212214 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Minister of the Interior Commander Tomas Borge returned to the country after taking part in the 75th birthday celebration of DPRK President Kim Il-song. The Nicaraguan leader, in addition to paying his respects to the Korean president who just turned 75, visited the Palace of Congresses and met with Yon Hyong-muk, secretary and member of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers Party.

[Begin Borge recording] We met Comrade Kim Il-song at least five times and had an official meeting that lasted 1 and 1/2 hours. The deferential and totally affectionate way which Comrade Kim Il-song treated the Nicaraguan delegation was notable, and reaffirmed the solidarity between the DPRK people and its government, and the Nicaraguan people. We reconfirmed economic agreements; lines of credit that amount to $30 million, which unfortunately have not been implemented at the pace we would have liked because of transportation problems due to the distance of this sister country. [end recording]

Following his talks with President Kim Il-song, Commander Borge said that there are better prospects for assistance.

[Begin Borge recording] Certain prospects for assistance came up which will have to be examined by the lending institutions. We expect the visit of the minister of external economic affairs to our country within the next few months to make a more in-depth study of the possibilities of aid the DPRK has offered Nicaragua. [end recording]

In the DPRK, Borge visited the (Kim Chong-song) mausoleum dedicated to the heroes and martyrs, where he laid a floral wreath [words indistinct]. Commander Borge also exchanged some points of view with the Ethiopian president who offered his solidarity to the Nicaraguan revolution.

VIETNAMESE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR IPU MEETING

PA211829 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] The Vietnamese delegation was the first to arrive in Managua to participate in the 77th conference of the IPU.

Xien Nguyen, vice chairman of the Vietnamese National Assembly, and Anh Phan, another member of the National Assembly, were welcomed by Nicaraguan parliamentarians at the Sandino Airport in Managua.

It has been announced that among the topics to be discussed at the IPU Conference will be the contributions of the various world parliaments to promoting a meeting for peace in the Middle East. The delegates will also discuss a just international trade system and possibly the Central American situation.

ECUADORAN DEPUTY OPPOSES U.S. TROOPS' PRESENCE

PA171955 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Ecuadoran Congress Vice President Enrique Ayala has said that the arrival of approximately 6,000 U.S. soldiers in Ecuador harms national sovereignty. He recalled that, historically, the so-called U.S. military support for Ecuador has only caused repression.

Ayala, a deputy for the Ecuadoran Socialist Party, said that under the guise of reconstructing some of the roads destroyed by the earthquakes of last March, the U.S. troops will occupy areas of eastern Ecuador and the coastal area of Manabi Province, where they will obtain information about the area, population, and means of communication.

Ayala urged the government to take measures and prevent U.S. soldiers from spreading AIDS in Ecuador.

PANAMA'S PRD ON U.S. 'DESTABILIZATION CAMPAIGN'

PA161311 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Raimundo Lopez report from Panama City]

[Text] The destabilization campaign by the U.S. power group against Panama is aimed at Panama's efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement of the conflict in Central America through the Contadora and Support Groups.

This was one of the principal conclusions of a meeting of the ruling Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD. It also analyzed relations with the United States following the decision by the U.S. Senate to deny Panama's cooperation in the fight against drugs. The statement issued by the PRD's Political Commission, which was published in the local press, says that U.S. conservative and interventionist sectors want to subject Panama to the U.S. strategy on Central America.

The strain in bilateral relations grew worse on 3 April, when the Senate rejected the President's certification regarding Panama's cooperation in the struggle against drug trafficking. A few days later, [words indistinct] a State Department report on violations of human rights in Panama.

Even though these topics have more of a short-term status in U.S. policy, the anti-Panamanian campaign points to far-reaching objectives in regard to the Central American situation and the strategic canal that links the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. The PRD warned that the objective is to expand and to prolong the U.S. military presence beyond the term established by the Torrijos-Carter Treaties of 1977. Those agreements limit the stay of the U.S. bases on the banks of the interoceanic waterway to 31 December 1999, when the more than 9,000 U.S. soldiers must leave Panama.

Panama's enviable geographical location [words indistinct] areas of conflict or U.S. belligerence is very strong, is evidently the basis of the current pressures.

GROUP OF 77 MEETING CONTINUES BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

FL211938 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Report by Amado Cordoba Herrera]

[Text] The sixth ministerial conference of the Group of 77 has met for its second day of meetings. As is usual for this type of meeting, the work is being done behind closed doors. However, the delegates approached by "Antenna Uno" have all mentioned the similarity in the interests and positions of all countries of the three underdeveloped geographic regions regarding the economic problems they confront. The group's technical committee is also meeting behind closed doors. The committee is responsible for studying the four main topics to be presented at the upcoming UNCTAD meeting to be held in July in Geneva. It was learned that the committee is discussing international trade, resources for development, prices of basic products, and the problems faced by the so-called less developed countries and countries facing a desperate economic situation.

Meanwhile, a drafting committee has been appointed. The committee is headed by India, and Argentina is the vice president and group reporter. Regarding the work of the drafting committee, Cuban representative Edwardo Delgado said:

[Begin recording] This drafting committee will be responsible for drafting an overall statement that will express the position of the Group of 77 in face of the international economic situation, its negotiations at UNCTAD, and other international economic negotiations. This will be a broad statement. [end recording]

It was also learned that 11 leaders have already expressed their total support for the sixth ministerial conference of the Group of 77. The latest message received has been the one sent by the head of state of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Delegates Appointed

FL161914 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1709 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Report by Amado Cordoba Herrara]

[Text] The delegation that will represent Cuba at the ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 has just been appointed. This was announced during a news conference held at the Palace of Conventions in Havana. The Cuban delegation will be headed by Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas.

During the news conference it was also announced that 71 countries have already confirmed their attendance at the meeting, which will be held in Havana from 20-24 April. Approximately 350 delegates will attend the meeting and 30 delegations will be headed by ministers. The PRC will attend the meeting as a special guest.

Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas said that the joint actions of the Group of 77, actually formed by 127 countries, has been, and continues to be important in promoting and achieving a prompt solution to the economic problems of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. During the meeting in Havana, the Group of 77, actually 127 countries, will discuss its position, which will be presented during the seventh UNCTAD conference to be held in Geneva in July.

COMMENTS ON ABORTED ARGENTINE MILITARY COUP

PA212341 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Apr 87

["Our America" commentary, read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] The most serious military crisis to take place in Argentina since the Government headed by President Raul Alfonsin took over in 1983 ended when the last group of insurgents surrendered unconditionally after they had ensconced themselves in the Infantry School at Campo de Mayo.

In the future, whenever the situation is analyzed, three facts which stood out during the 4 days the crisis lasted will have to be considered: Domestically, the extraordinary unity and participation against the coup, and the firm and resolute stand taken by the president; and internationally, the immediate solidarity of Latin American and European countries in support of democracy.

Even though it is true that the sedition surfaced on Wednesday 15 April, when Major Ernesto Barreiro announced that he would not testify before a civil court, it may well be said that the conspiracy started to form on the very day when President Alfonsin announced that those military men who had violated human rights would stand trial. The threats, criticism, and refusal to appear before civil courts started to grow within the Argentine Armed Forces, and have colored the multiple trials to date.

Despite the promulgation by authorities of the controversial Full Stop Law a few month ago, the indictments made up to that time continued their legal course, that is, the normal process whereby those charged with crimes against humanity must appear before the federal courts to be tried and convicted.

It is not suprising, therefore, that less than 1 week before the frustrated coup rumors about an eventual presidential amnesty for all the violators suddenly increased. The rumors were reinforced with attacks against judges and intimidating noises against government officials, the games which have always been practiced by the eternal subversives, because they felt these were valid ways to reach their ends.

As the crisis was already brewing, it was also not strange that it should explode at the III Army Corps, located in the Province of Cordoba, in view of the fatal leadership role played by that military district in the entire repression process taking place during the 7 years of dictatorship.

Once the sedition started, the Argentines -- who had shown a passive and expectant attitude in the past -- went out into the streets by the thousands and gave a most extraordinary demonstration of rejection of the military men and, simultaneously, of defense of the constitutional order.

If one compares other presidential responses to similar events, President Alfonsin's firm attitude is worthy of mention because he not only rejected pressure, but valiantly assumed the defense of the democratic process in the face of attempted blackmail by force. The danger of a military coup not only united and mobilized all Argentines without regard to party affiliation but it also awakened international solidarity with the government, which has represented the end of a bloody process whose acts put almost an entire nation in mourning.

The crisis is over, and although many feel that there remain some points to be clarified, for example, how many high-ranking officers favor the coup, popular support for law and order has amply demonstrated that any eventual coupist plans will not be easy to carry out as long as the people decide not to tolerate them.

Argentine Minister Interviewed

PA211618 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Interview with Argentine Planning [Planificacion] Minister (Bernardo Grierson) by Ezequiel Perez Martin in Havana; no date given -- recorded]

[Text] [Perez] Mr Minister, we would like you to give us specifically your impressions on the international solidarity that the government of Raul Alfonsin has received in connection with the latest events in your country.

[Grierson] Argentina has just overcome a test of its democracy, thanks to the freedom of its people, the solidarity of all its leaders in the various sectors, and the responsibility with which the government faces its mission. The solidarity we have received from all the peoples and governments of the world has been very important to us and has given us the moral support vital under these circumstances. I want to particularly mention to the listeners in Cuba that my president appreciated the message we received from Commander Castro. He has given me precise instructions to transmit this to the commander.

[Perez] Mr Minister, what do you expect from this meeting of the Group of 77 taking place here in Havana?

[Grierson] The seventh UNCTAD meeting is a very important event for the future of the world economy and most especially for the role of the developing countries. This meeting is vital to enable us to coordinate the positions of this group of developing countries so that we can give a vital boost to this upcoming meeting in which things that interest us all will be discussed in an equal manner.

[Perez] Many thanks to Argentine Planning Minister (Bernardo Grierson) for these statements to Havana Radio.

CONTRAS KILL 15 PEASANTS IN PAST 7 DAYS

PA171857 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries killed 15 peasants and wounded another 25 in various attacks in the past 7 days. These bands are attacking civilians because of their inability to face the EPS. The Somozists also carried out sabotage actions in various regions of the country, placing explosives on approximately 10 pylons.

Nicaraguan officials reported in Managua that, lately, the counterrevolutionaries only attack cooperatives, kill peasants, and carry out all kinds of sabotage actions to avoid any confrontation with the EPS. According to the Sandinist government, these actions are part of a new CIA strategy to try to intimidate the people and cause large property damage to the country, when the Somozist bands' defeat is already imminent.

Tactics Reflect 'Desperation'

PA151234 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Apr 87

["Our America" commentary, read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] It would seem as if the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, financed by Ronald Reagan's government, have now taken to carrying out artful attacks on economic objectives as an alternative to their total failure in the military field. Sure enough, during the past weeks there have been reports on attempts to destroy the electrical network by blowing up high voltage towers and by other actions, such as attacks on Nicaraguan fishing boats with speedboats, all civilian objectives and, therefore, easy prey for the mercenary groups stationed in Honduras.

It is revealing, for example, that the recent blowing up of two electricity towers in Ocotal Department took place precisely in the vicinity of Mozonte, which borders Honduran territory. Meanwhile, the speedboat attack on two Nicaraguan fishing boats took place in front of Puerto Corinto and the attackers fled toward Honduran waters.

In recent public statements, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega said that in response to the defeat they have suffered in the military field, the counterrevolutionaries will now try to affect the national economy in order to create displeasure and uncertainty among the people. In reality, 1986 marked the beginning of the mercenary groups' strategic decline. The impressive blows inflicted by the Sandinist revolution and the consistent application of the policy known as the three strikes -- that is: togetherness with the masses, a refusal to yield territory, and attacks on the enemy -- swept the terrorists out of Nicaraguan territory, although they still had operational strength.

In Washington this fiasco, in addition to the Irangate scandal and the revelation of the counterrevolutionary leaders' mismanagement of funds, created new barriers to Ronald Reagan's intentions to send new funds to his proteges. The tactic of sabotage, therefore, responds to a lack of initiative on the counterrevolutionaries' part in the military field and the desire to appear before U.S. Government circles as active fighters through such vile and cowardly actions as the effort to sink the fishing boats and the murder of their crews -- defenseless workers -- by hurling them into the Pacific Ocean.

In any event, some observers state, such actions openly reflect the desperation spreading among the mercenary forces and clearly demonstrate their military inability despite the hundreds of millions of dollars Reagan has prolifically bestowed upon them during the past years. For the Sandinist people's revolution, the struggle against the mercenary groups in 1987 will be in terms of hastening the enemy's defeat by isolating, besieging, and destroying them, and increasing popular vigilance to thwart sabotage actions.

Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega reaffirmed in an article published by the magazine SEGOVIA, an organ of the EPS Political Directorate, that in this decisive struggle man is the most important factor the revolution can count on to confront the enemy's aggressive tactics, and the Nicaraguan people -- I add -- have demonstrated their ability to destroy the aggressors in every field, which indicates that the artful methods implemented by the CIA and Pentagon are destined for total defeat.

MEETING OF FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR GROUPS HOSTED

FL200318 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Representatives from 17 countries are attending the international meeting of leaders of friendship associations with the Soviet Union, which began today in the plenary hall of Havana's Atlantic Hotel. The goal of the meeting is to promote the exchange of opinions and information on the friendship and solidarity work carried out by the participating organizations with the sister Soviet people. During the 3-day meeting, they will analyze material related to the commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution and current international relations.

Today's speakers gave their unrestricted support to the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and underscored the constructive nature of the Soviet Union's foreign policy in maintaining peace. The delegates unanimously criticized the destabilizing maneuvers of the United States in Central American and other areas of the world.

PCC SECRETARY MEETS WITH CPGB SECRETARY GENERAL

FL211456 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Lionel Soto, secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee, has met in this capital with Gordon McLennan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Great Britain [CPGB], who is visiting Cuba at the invitation of the PCC Central Committee. A broad and fraternal exchange of views on subjects of common interest took place during the meeting. Patricia Davis, member of the CPGB National Executive Committee, Eloy Valdes, and Julio Ballesta, deputy chief and official of the PCC Central Committee General Department of Foreign Relations, respectively, also attended the meeting.

TALKS ON TELEVISION COOPERATION WITH ANGOLA BEGIN

FL202342 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Text] Official conversations between the highest leaders of the Cuban and Angolan television networks began this afternoon in Havana. The talks are headed by Ismael Gonzalez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television, and Carlos Garcia, general director of the Angolan People's Television. The topics include Cuban assistance to the African state as well as areas in which cooperation should be increased.

The meeting was also attended by Manuel Pedro Pacavira, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-PT [Popular Liberation Movement of Angola-Party of Labor] and Angolan ambassador to Cuba.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM FIFTH UJC CONGRESS, PART 4

FL201956 Havana Television Cubana Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Part 4 of "highlights" of the Fifth Union of Young Communists, UJC, Congress held at the Palace of Conventions in Havana; 1-5 April -- all delegates identified by caption -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Maria Isabel Rodriguez, agronomist from Sancti Spiritus Province] I was sent to work at the Juan Gonzalez CPA [Agricultural-Livestock Cooperative].

This CPA has 139.75 caballerias. No one was working there. I am responsible for sanitation, land, and irrigation. [applause] I feel that I am not doing a very good job because I was not prepared for this and I had no experience. However, I am doing my best. Maybe not today, but in the future this will help another comrade who comes to do this work.

At this moment I am trying to learn more about pasture. Our cooperative is a tobacco cooperative, however, we rotate the land by bringing in cattle. Therefore, I have to know more about pasture. [passage omitted]

[Castro] There are new things that were brought on by the revolutionary process. Changes were made and things invented. Many of these things had to be corrected at a later date. Right now we are working to correct the concept of a narrow profile. This is something that we must study very well because the organizations are to blame for demanding that a university graduate a super-specialist. The university agreed to graduate this super-specialist and this brought on the problem with the professionals. The idea is to train a specialist with broad knowledge. This same specialist will gain more experience in a specific field as the new arises. This is what happens with a doctor. No doctor is a specialist when he finishes the sixth year of his career. He graduates as a doctor but must continue to study to become a specialist. No one would trust a doctor who is a specialist in a certain field and who has no knowledge of medicine. This would be the case if he began to specialize in his third or fourth year of training after he acquired some knowledge in anatomy, biochemistry, etc. That is one of the problems we face.

Many important things have been mentioned here. Someone mentioned quality control, people who do not pay much attention when something is said. Others spoke of excessive personnel and inflated payrolls. This problem started a long time ago. There are inflated payrolls everywhere. The payrolls in all the agro-industrial complexes are also inflated. This has a reason, several reasons. [passage omitted]

[Isle of Youth Delegate Dr Alba Abela] Even though our family doctors can help in the sex education of our people, they cannot do this alone. I feel that the task of sex education of our youth is a heroic task. We face this problem in our municipality and I think that the same problem is experienced throughout the island. Early pregnancy is a tradition in our country; it goes back many years. [passage omitted]

The problem of an early pregnancy is not only a medical problem but also becomes a real social problem. We feel that our youth lack sex education. [passage omitted]

[Castro] You have interesting information. How many 12-year-old girls are pregnant?

[Abela] Four.

[Castro] And there are six 13 year-old-girls who are pregnant?

[Abela] Yes.

[Castro] This is on the Isle of Youth?

[Abela] Yes.

[Castro] How many girls, under 19 years of age, are pregnant?

[Abela] Under 19 years of age?

[Castro] Or 18 years of age.

[Abela] Statistics show that there are 422 pregnant girls.

[Castro] There are 422 pregnant girls. How do you handle a 12-year-old girl who is pregnant? What procedure is followed? What is done? What do you tell the girl and her family?

[Abela] I brought this up for a specific reason. Usually these girls come from a family that does not help, a family that sees this situation as normal. Usually the girls hide their pregnancy until they are well-advanced in their pregnancy. Their pregnancy is not discovered early in the period of gestation.

[Castro] When do you usually find out that these 12-year-old girls are pregnant?

[Abela] When she decides to tell.

[Castro] As a rule? Late in her pregnancy?

[Abela] Usually late in her prgenancy.

[Castro] Too late to end the pregnancy?

[Abela] No. You may find one that even though her pregnancy could be ended she does not wish to do this. There are cases. Just imagine what this means to us. Much expense is involved in this. She has to be admitted to a maternity center. She has to be handled as a high risk patient; she is a candidate for premature delivery or abortion. There is also the problem of the baby being underweight. She is also the perfect candidate for caesarean section because of her age. A 12-year-old girl's body is not ready for pregnancy. Mentally, a 12-year-old girl is not prepared for this kind of a situation. Early pregnancies also increase our infant death rate.

[Castro] I am sure. A comrade spoke of 24 deaths. Where? What municipality or province?

[Abela] Camaguey.

[Castro] Yes the comrade from Camaguey mentioned some cases in a municipality. In Jimaguayu?

[Abela] Yes.

[Unidentified speaker] However, the number of cases was for the province.

[Castro] You were talking about the whole province? How many cases did you mention?

[Unidentified speaker] I spoke of 24 cases in girls under 18 years of age.

[Castro] Fertility on the Isle of Youth must be something tremendous. It must be the citrus products, or something they have there. [laughter, applause]

The Isle of Youth has approximately 70,000 inhabitants and has more than 400 pregnant girls. Camaguey has approximately 700,000 inhabitants and has some 1,000 pregnant girls.

[Abela] Commander, we have the second highest fertility rate in the country.

[Castro] You spoke of 24 deaths of the 1,000 live births.

[Unidentified speaker] Yes.

[Castro] Maybe if we talked of age we could get a better picture. What are the chances of survival for a child born to a 12 or 13-year-old mother?

[Abela] You can just imagine. A very low rate of survival. Most of those babies are premature. The baby's chance for survival is not good.

[Castro] Do you think that this situation is worse in the mountains of Guantanamo than on the Isle of Youth?

[Abela] Earlier in my speech I praised the role of the family doctor. In our municipality, the infant death rate among the people who have family doctor facilities has dropped to zero, and 100 percent of the pregnancies are treated in the early stage.

[Castro] I have heard tell that in Granma, in the mountain areas where we have family doctors, the infant death rate has dropped below 10 percent. I mentioned Granma because the family doctors have been in that area for more than a year; they have been in Guantanamo for 6 months. But in Granma the infant death rate dropped noticeably in a year and I do feel that one of the reasons is that the people were better educated and they were warned against the dangers of early pregnancies. As we all know, early pregnancies is one of the biggest causes of infant deaths. However, the comrade mentioned 24 cases but she did not say if this only involved early pregnancies.

[Unidentified speaker] It was a break down by ages.

[Castro] How many of these cases involved girls under 15 years of age?

[Unidentified speaker] Of the 17 deaths we reported in 1986, 5 were due to early pregnancies.

[Castro] How many deliveries?

[Abela] There were 5 deliveries reported in 13-year-old girls. Of these five deliveries, one was premature and one a stillbirth. There were 31 deliveries among girls who are 14 years of age, 7 were premature deliveries and one a stillbirth. There were 99 deliveries among girls who are 15 years of age, 8 premature deliveries and one stillbirth. There were 177 deliveries among 16 year old girls, 22 premature and 6 stillbirths. There were 271 deliveries among 17 year old girls, 21 premature and so forth.

[Castro] Do you see cases of premature babies in girls who are 17, 18, and 19 years of age?

[Abela] Of course, but the number decreases.

[Castro] Humm.

[Unidentified speaker] Commander, you asked me for the number of deliveries; it is 1,266.

[Castro] And the total number of deaths?

[Unidentified speaker] Seventeen deaths that equal 13.4 percent.

[Castro] You reported 13.4 percent deaths despite the medical facilities on the island. You have good medical facilities on the island. You must, therefore, give very special attention to these cases.

[Abela] We are giving them special attention. However, our neonatology care needs improvement.

[Castro] You are included in the pre-natal intensive care program?

[Abela] Yes.

[Castro] The program has not been implemented because it is a 2 or 3 year program. However, once it is implemented it will help to reduce the number of infant deaths, which is relatively high on the island. How many deaths did Cienfuegos report?

[Abela] I think they reported 10 percent.

[Castro] Cienfuegos reported 10.6 percent. With all the medical help available I thought it would be better on the Isle of Youth.

[Abela] We have set a goal. We said it to the party and we say it to you here today: by 1987 we will drop our infant death rate to 11 percent. We will drop from 13 to 11 percent. For this to be possible we have to do a great deal of work, ideological, political, and [interrupted by Castro]

[Castro] Are these early marriages reported in families with a low education level?

[Abela] Not early marriages, it is premarital sex. Most of the mothers are unwed mothers and those children are going to grow up without knowing their fathers. From the moment that child is born the conditions are wrong. Everyone knows that a child must grow in an environment of security, stability, and with some social standing. In many cases this is not possible.

[Castro] Are you a native of the island or were you sent from Havana?

[Abela] I was imported from Havana. [laughter]

[Castro] What kind of work do you do there?

[Abela] I am an anesthesiologist. I am also secretary of the UJC committee at the hosptial. [passage omitted]

I also wish to prpose that a class that will not only prepare our youth for love, matrimony, and family, but become part of the overall education of the individual, be taught in our schools. [passage omitted]

[Castro] What will this class be called?

[Abela] I gave it the name of sex education; however, I am not an expert in this field.

[Castro] But you said that you were proposing that a class be taught.

[Abela] Yes, a class that would include all those topics. [passage omitted]

[Havana City Delegate Hector Rodriguez] We know that the comrades who are part of the family doctor plan in our city are comrades who graduate just like the comrades in the mountains graduated. They have the same knowledge. Our family doctors live in the city; however, we find that many of them refuse to live in the family doctor house-office.

For example, in the province there are 543 family doctor house-offices that are ready for use; however, 128 are still empty. In my municipality [not further identified] on 27 March there were 227 empty house-offices. A very strict plan is being implemented and now some 20 house-offices are empty. However, it is important to mention this because it creates problems for the people. The plan is not being carried out properly. The rules do not state that they must live in these house-offices but the type of work a family doctor does demands that he live in these house-offices.

[Havana City Delegate Sonia Clape] Like Hector said, there are some things that we cannot accept. We cannot accept the fact that a doctor who has an 0800 to 1200 schedule, just closes up the office at 1200 because at 1300 he has to do his rural work. If you come to see a doctor at 1200 you are sent home without seeing him. [passage omitted]

The plan clearly states that a family doctor's workday does not end at 1700. The family doctor plan was established in order to have a doctor available at all times to answer questions and take care of a patient. How can a family doctor handle the social problems if he only works 8 hours? [passage omitted]

[Havana City Delegate Alina Gonzalez] I know that everyone is worried because the family doctors are not moving into the house-offices. It is quite normal to worry about something like this. However, the important thing is not whether this doctor is living or not living in the house-office. What is important is whether he is doing the work he was sent there to do; whether the people he is serving are pleased with the work he is doing. Pleasing the people is the most important issue.

We all know that the family doctor who lives in the mountain has to remain in the mountains. He just cannot go home every day. The kind of work he does is different because he is up in the mountains, but it is impossible for him to see a specific number of patients each day. However, his people are pleased with his work because he will do as much as he can. We feel that this is what is important. We must continue to promote this. As communist youths we must work with the doctors and make sure that the work he is doing is important. I think we can get the doctors to move into the house-offices but not to sit down and watch television. His work is what is important. I have found that this is a problem here but not in the other provinces. But we must all realize that what is important is the work this doctor does. [passage omitted]

[Castro] I feel that the work of the family doctor, if he does his work well, is one of the toughest jobs there is.

I am worried about the schedule the family doctors have. They are on call at the hospital, they are on call somewhere else. On Sunday out of every month and a night out of every week they are on call. I keep telling the comrades to check into this because we do not want to kill the goose that is laying the golden eggs. The family doctor's burden must be bearable. This is one of the problems we have.

We do not want a family doctor who is forced to do his work. We want a family doctor who is satisfied with his work, a family doctor who wants to do this kind of work. This is not some sort of rural or social service. We do not want a doctor who comes in to work for 1, 2 or 3 years. We want permanent staffers. Doctors who will remain in the area for 5, 10, 15, or 20 years; a whole lifetime is necessary. As this begins to happen they become better doctors. We do not want just any kind of doctor in the family doctor plan. Today we have doctors who have just graduated working in this field. We want specialists with solid experience. For this reason we have drafted a study plan so that these doctors can specialize in the field of general practice. We want them to stay in their areas after they graduate. This does not include those family doctors in the mountains. The family doctors who are working in the mountains are volunteers. The best doctors have gone off to the mountains in Guantanamo. I have heard that they are doing a great job. Good results are being seen.

The voluntary family doctor works in the mountains for 2 years. He is only in the mountains 2 years because he cannot specialize while working in the mountains. In the future we plan to send specialists in general practice to the mountains to remain there. Right now we have to send doctors who have graduated recently because there is no other way to resolve the problem. However, we do not want to be changing the doctors in the mountains every 2 years; we do not want families to experience this situation every 2 years. We want them to have a permanent doctor there. A doctor must establish close links with patients. He is trusted with many problems and under those circumstances it is not good to be rotating doctors. If the family doctor lives in the city he can begin to specialize in a year. With 3 years of study, he becomes a specialist.

We mentioned that we wanted doctors who are happy with their work. The idea of building family doctor house-offices was to bring the doctor closer to the community. These are young doctors who need housing; it solves an important problem for the young doctor, and in many cases important problems were resolved by these house-offices. We wanted the doctor to feel happy with what we have given and decide to stay there permanently, not only now, but once he becomes a specialist; not only now but in 10 or 15 years. With this in mind we have suggested a contest to see who presents the best design for the houses. These houses will have enough land to add rooms because we cannot continue to think of a doctor who graduated recently -- for him a small house in a poor sector is fine, for him it is a toy house [does not complete thought]. We are not only thinking about family doctor house-offices but also a house for the nurse. We learned from experience that this is also necessary. There were cases when a nurse had to inject a patient on a regular basis and for this she had to ride a bus, travel, inject the patient at 1000 or at 0400. We realize that it was necessary to bring the nurse closer to the patients. However, this is not something that they must accept.

I realize that the family doctor must be a special person. He must really love his work. He must be a man who lives for his work. But this cannot be achieved with a decree or an order that forces the doctor to live where he works. I feel that this calls for some political work and it is the kind of work that the party must do. I have asked the party to pay attention to the family doctor. I want them to feel that they are receiving attention. We do not want to spoil them. We do not want them to come asking for a light bulb and things like that. That would be ridiculous. The party must help the family doctor; the party must control his work, demand more work, and educate the family doctor.

I have met with family doctors quite frequently and I have heard their problems and seen the good things they have done. I understand that the youth, not only the party, must do this work. The party must direct the work but the youth must work because they are all young. We cannot give up our political work. Man is not educated without an effort; man does not become a hero without some effort; man does not become a soldier without some effort. It is a battle. It is a struggle we must wage to achieve what we want. I think we have achieved it. All my life I have believed in man, in the positive side of man.

VEIGA STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF 1 MAY CELEBRATIONS

FL131902 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1158 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Statement by Roberto Veiga, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC]; place and date not given -- recorded]

[Text] This year, as in the past, the 1 May parade will be held at Revolution Square. As in past years, it will be a parade in which more than 500,000 Havana residents will participate. As always, the events will be presided over by top government and party leaders. This year the mini-brigades will participate in the parade with the macheteros [sugarcane cutters] who have cut more than a million arrobas [25 pounds] of sugarcane. This year we wish to pay special tribute to those mini-brigades that were involved in building houses. This movement is being reborn throughout the country, especially in our capital city.

This year the 1 May parades will be held on 1 May in every province and municipality. Some provinces will have parades, others will have meetings, but every province will celebrate International Workers Day. The slogan for the activities on the occasion of International Workers Day will be: We Will Advance Along The Right Path Toward New Victories Of The Socialist Fatherland! This slogan expreses the strength and determination with which our workers and all our people are carrying out this process of rectifying errors and struggling against negative trends. This has been asked of us by our party and our commander in chief. The importance of 1 May will be another reason for us to strengthen our work and determination to achieve greater efficiency in all our production, service, and [word indistinct] tasks.

The comrades from our capital city will march on that day at Revolution Square wearing red scarves and berets. Red will be the outstanding color and it will be the color for this event. Why? We feel this year's International Workers Day events should give special emphasis to the commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Every event on 1 May must stress the important role the Great October Socialist Revolution played on the future of humankind. We believe the best way to honor this historic date is by struggling to take advantage of all that socialism has to offer us, and with this spirit and determination -- with the spirit and determination of taking advantage of all that socialism can offer us -- the Cuban workers and the people will celebrate International Workers Day.

BRUNSWIJK GANG LAUNCHES HEAVY ATTACK AGAINST CAMP

FL211825 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] The military camp at Brownsweg will be destroyed within the next few days and the troops of the national Army which are stationed there will set up camp elsewhere. The military leadership decided to take this course of action for tactical reasons.

Last Sunday [19 April] morning, members of the Brunswijk Gang launched a heavy attack on this camp. One member of the national Army was dead while two others were wounded. The SURINAME NEWS AGENCY said the gang also suffered heavy losses but did not report on the number of casualties.

The military leadership has called on residents of the area to be on the alert since scattered gang members frequently carry out acts of aggression against villagers.

BOUTERSE ANNOUNCES FORMATION OF NEW PARTY

PM211355 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 13 Apr 87 p 1

[Hans Buddingh' dispatch: "Bouterse Announces Formation of New Party After All"]

[Text] Paramaribo, 13 Apr -- On Saturday [11 April] Army leader Bouterse announced the formation of a new political party. This party will develop from the 25 February Movement (VFB), the Army's political arm, of which Bouterse is chairman.

The Army leader was addressing representatives of regional government. The party will be formed on 7 June. Earlier this month Bouterse announced that the VFB will not participate in the 25 November elections. "But this announcement brought panic among the people and regional government, who asked themselves how progress could be made." The Army leader spoke of a "political home" for those who have worked with the VFB. "We must avoid a situation where the sons of Suriname who have given their lives for the struggle for the unity of the nation have died in vain."

It looks as if Bouterse himself will be chairman of the new party. "As far as I am concerned I am already in discussion with my party council," he said. The Army leader pointed to Jules Wijdenbosch, who was also present, as the top name on the new party's list of candidates. Wijdenbosch played a prominent role in the formation of the VFB.

Bouterse was less clear about his own ambitions with regard to the Presidency. "If I had wanted to become president, I could have done so long ago in the period that is now coming to an end." Bouterse stressed that those who wish to return to their "old political homes" are free to do so. It is well-known that many supporters of the "old" parties are to be found in regional government.

According to Bouterse there are people who claim that revolutionaries do not dare to get involved in elections. "But time will teach them something different." The Army leader spoke of a party along "enduring" democratic lines which will be a "basis for the future."

In an initial reaction this morning Progressive Reformed Party leader Jaggernath Lachmon said that he had expected that the VFB would be remodeled into a political party. "It would have surprised me if this had not happened. But for those who are doubters evidence has been supplied that the elections will be held." Recently the formation of a Surinamese workers party was also announced. The party is an initiative by trade union leader Fred Derby. In addition the three "old" political parties (the Progressive Reformed Party, the Suriname National Party, and the Indonesian Peasants Party) will be taking part in the elections.

CHIRAC ON ISSUE OF REFUGEES IN FRENCH GUIANA

LD201226 Paris Domestic Service in French 0530 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Jacques Chirac is at this moment on the plane which is bringing him back to Paris after 4 days in French Guiana. Yesterday the prime minister visited two of the four Surinamese refugee camps. I saw very unfortunate people, he said at a news conference, but France cannot bear the weight of these refugees indefinitely. Here is Jacques Chirac at the microphone with our special correspondent Jean-Michel Blier:

[Begin Chirac recording] France's attitude is simple. First, it is not for us to interfere in the affairs of Suriname. Second, French Guainese society is such that it cannot accept this extra presence without it causing a trauma which would be worrisome and which could then cause more worries. Third, we do not, of course, intend to drive these people away; we must respect their rights, their freedoms, their dignity, so we are doing everything possible to allow them to return home under conditions that are in accordance with the demands of dignity, security, and freedom. We have not changed our attitude regarding this affair in any way and we are applying all possible pressures on the Surinamese Government to achieve this result. [end recording]

RED CROSS TO HELP IN REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES

FL161847 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] The International Red Cross will be called in to help in the repatriation of some 8,000 Surinamese refugees who are in French Guiana. The French proposal to do so has been accepted by Suriname but with reservations. Yesterday at a press conference, Foreign Minister Hank Heidweiller said that in no way the sovereignty of Suriname must be affected.

During talks with the French authorities, Heidweiller pointed to the presence, and activities, in French Guiana of the so-called Liberation Council which only worsens the problem of the refugees. The Foreign Minister hopes that the French will exercise a more rigid control. According to Heidweiller, the purpose of the terrorist activities of the Brunswijk Gang is to stall the democratization process in Suriname. He said that the gang will also try to frustrate the repatriation plans.

VII.	WESTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
VIII.	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT; contents include: International Affairs Inter-African Affairs Central Africa Burundi Cameroon Central African Republic Congo Equatorial Guinea Gabon Rwanda Sao Tome & Principe Zaire East Africa Djibouti Ethiopia Kenya Somalia Tanzania Uganda Indian Ocean Comoros Madagascar Mauritius Seychelles Southern Africa Angola Botswana Lesotho Malawi Mozambique Namibia Republic of South Africa Reunion Swaziland Zambia Zimbabwe Western Africa Benin Burkina Faso Cape Verde Islands The Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Ivory Coast Liberia Mali Niger Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone Togo

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